F
386
.F84x
1908

The Geography of Texas.

THE LIBRARY
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

E. A. Holmes

THE LIBRARY
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS

By Z. T. Fulmore, Austin, Texas

Copyright, 1908, by Rand, McNally & Co.

I. *TEXAS AS A WHOLE*

Location. Owing to its position on the southern border of the United States, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and west of the Mississippi River, Texas forms a natural highway for three great trade routes. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 195.)

The commerce between Mexico and the United States flows along one of these routes; over another, the products of the East are exchanged for those of the FarWest; while over the third are carried, across Texas, the products of the great grain and cotton-growing states of the West and the Southwest on their way to find a cheaper water route from the Gulf to the home ports of the East and the great ports of foreign countries.

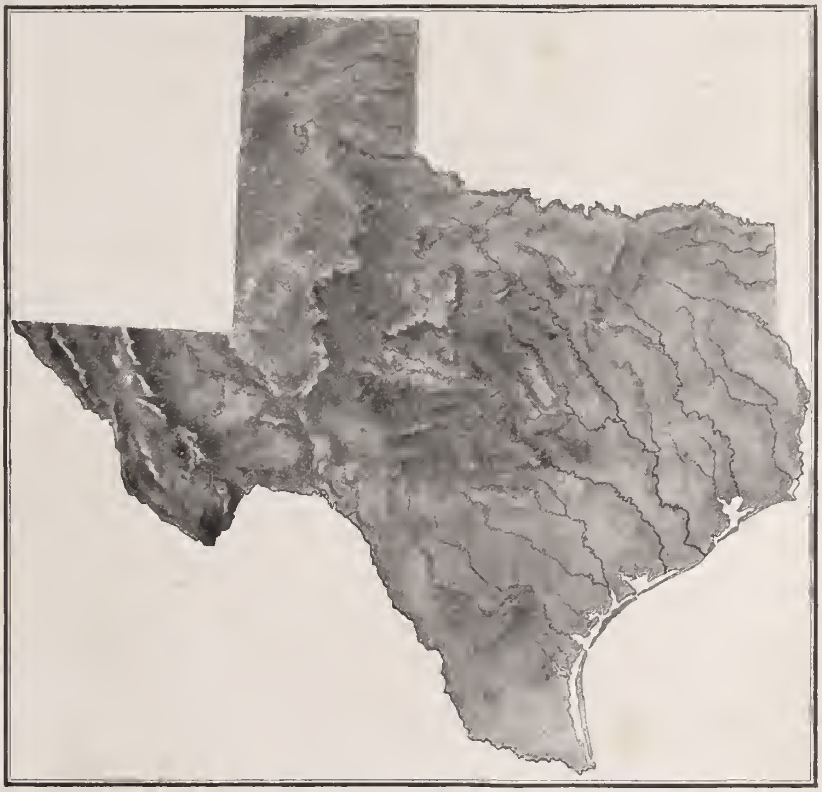


Fig. 1. *A relief map of Texas.*

Size. Texas embraces about one-twelfth of the whole surface of the United States. Its area is 265,896* square miles, including 3,498 square miles of water. With this area the state exceeds in size the territory embraced in the six New England States, together with that of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The length and the breadth of Texas are very nearly the same. (Fig. 2.) The distance from El Paso on the extreme west to Texarkana on the east, is about the same as that from New York to Chicago; and the distance from Brownsville, the most southern city, to Texline, the most northern city of Texas, is about equal to that from Washington to Tampa.

Coast Line. The coast line of Texas embraces nearly one-fourth of the total shore line of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. It is, however, one of the most unbroken to be found in the country. Like most coasts bordering low plains the shore is margined by a series of wind and sea-made barrier beaches. (Adv. Geog., p. 61.) Because of its shape the shore has relatively few harbors. Inlets leading from the mainland to the sea are not numerous and the lagoons are usually narrow. The largest are the harbors of Galveston and Corpus Christi. (Figs. 3 and 4.)

---

* U. S. Geol. Sur., Ser. F, Geog., 53, Bul. No. 302.

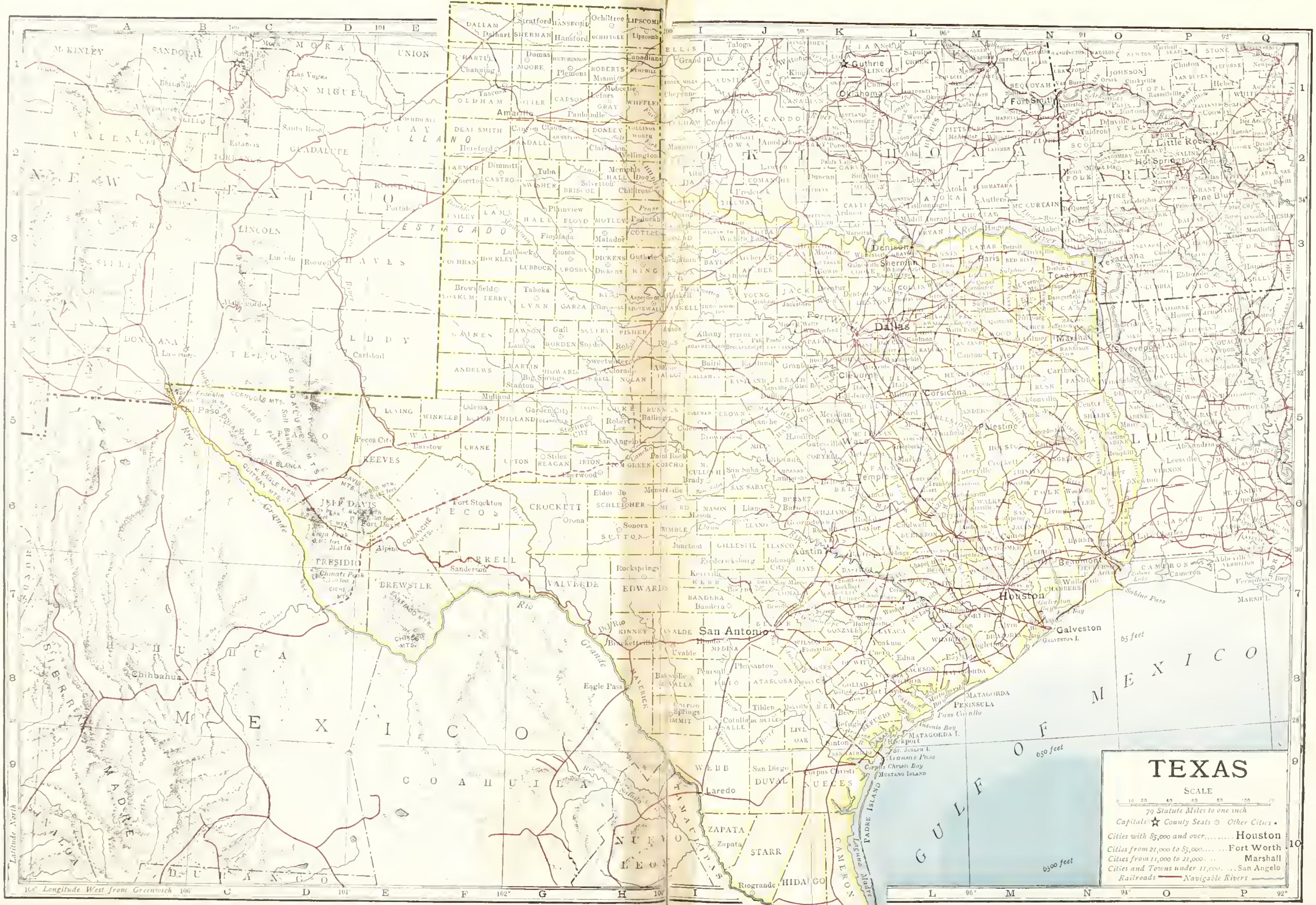


FIG. 2. *A political map of Texas.*

Copyright, 1905, by Rand, McNally & Company.

Another important harbor is Port Arthur on Sabine Lake, on the border between Texas and Louisiana.

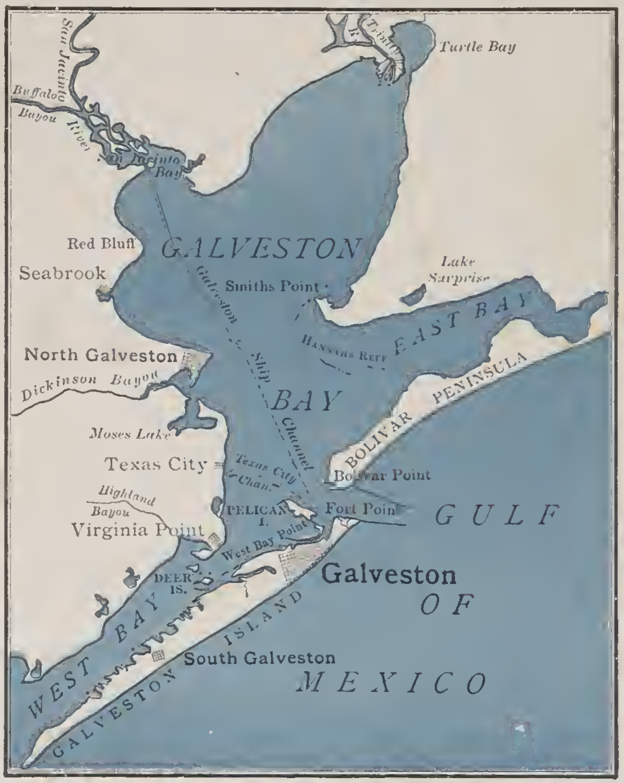


FIG. 3. *The harbor of Galveston.*

Surface. The surface (Fig. 1) of Texas is divided naturally into four divisions. These subdivisions are known as provinces. They comprise the Gulf Coastal Plain; the Central Prairies; the Great Plains, and the Trans-Pecos Region. (Fig. 28.)

The *Gulf Coastal Plain* embraces the wide, fertile prairies and great timber belts of eastern and southeastern Texas. This plain increases gradually in elevation toward the north and northwest where it is bordered by an escarpment extending along a line west of Fort Worth, Austin, and San Antonio. This escarpment or rise (Fig. 5) is the southeastern margin of the Central Prairies.

The *Central Prairies* (or Central Province) extend thence westward to about meridian 101° where another sharp uplift marks the beginning of the Great Plains.

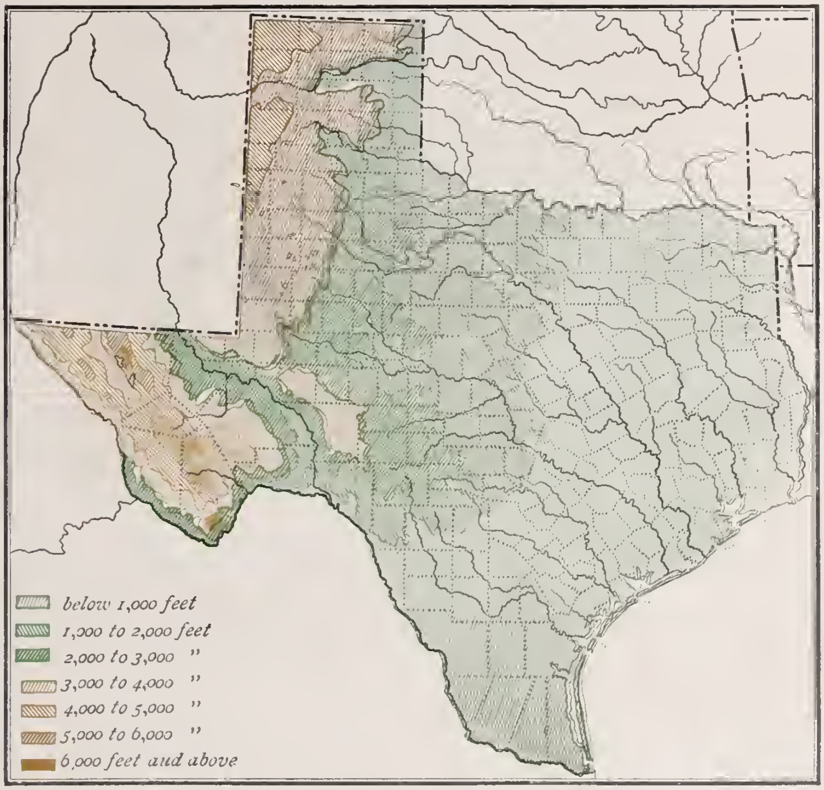
The *Great Plains* is the southern extension of the Great Central Plain of the United States, which reaches to the westward as far as the Trans-Pecos Mountain ranges. (Figs. 28 and 45, and Adv. Geog., Figs. 189 and 191.)

The *Trans-Pecos Region* lying west of the Pecos River includes the southern extension of the Cordilleran Highland.

Soils. The soils of the eastern portion of the state have been formed chiefly by decay or waste from the underlying rocks and are known as residual soils. Each kind of rock yields a particular soil and is rich or poor according to whether it has more or less of some particular mineral ingredient. Certain of these soil areas are known by special names as the sandy lands of East Texas and the Cross Timbers; the black calcareous clay soils of the western portion of the Black Prairie, and the red clay soils of the western part of the Central Prairies. In most sections of the state, with the exception of the Trans-Pecos Region, the Edwards Plateau, the Palo Pinto Country, and the Llano Estacado, these soils are deep and usually of astonishing fertility. In addition to these, the Coast Prairie, as well as the Llano Estacado, and Trans-Pecos Region are composed of materials recently transported from

FIG. 4. *Along the water front, Corpus Christi. Occupying a high elevation on the Bay at the mouth of the Nueces, the beauty of its situation, the mild, uniform climate, and the excellent tarpon fishing have made this one of the most attractive resorts along the coast.*

near-by regions, the characteristics of which they partake. Thus they are more of the nature of transported than residual soils.



After Fig. 13, U. S. Topographic Atlas, Folio 3.

FIG. 5. *A physical map of Texas.*

All the larger streams of the state have wide, alluvial bottoms covered with deep river-borne soils, brought down from their upper waters. These soils are wonderfully rich and where the climate is sufficiently moist or irrigation is practiced produce splendid crops. Those portions of the state not adapted to agriculture because of aridity or shallowness of soil are devoted to grazing.

In Texas the use of fertilizers is almost entirely confined to the areas used for truck farming where profit depends entirely on securing a large return from a small area. The value of all fertilizers purchased in the state in 1900, according to the reports of the Federal census, was a little more than $124,000. With this we may compare Georgia, which with similar agricultural products bought fertilizers worth forty-five times, South Carolina nearly forty, and Alabama twenty times that amount.

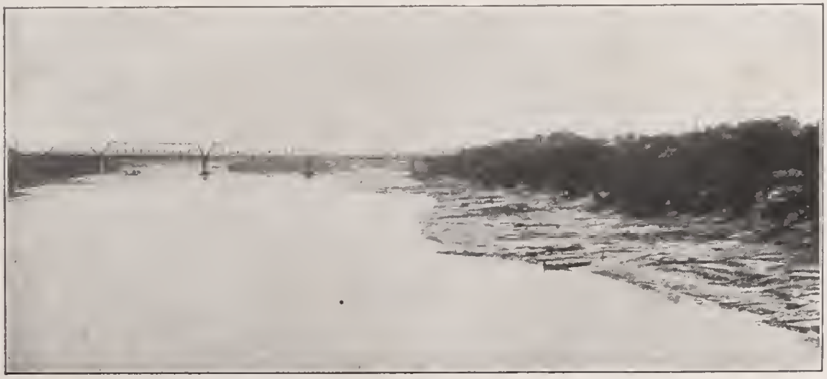


FIG. 6. *The Rio Grande near Eagle Pass. In the distance may be seen the railroad bridge connecting Eagle Pass with Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.*

Drainage. The Rio Grande (Figs. 2 and 6), fourth in length among the rivers of North America, forms the boundary between Texas and the Republic of Mexico. The whole course of the stream lies through an arid country. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 188.) Rising in Colorado, the river flows through the sandy deserts of New Mexico with a constantly diminishing volume, until below El Paso it frequently dries up. The channel continues beyond this, and at Presidio the river receives from the Conchos of Mexico its first permanent flow of water. Breaking through the mountains in deep canyons (Fig. 1), its volume is doubled just as it enters upon the Coastal Plain by receiving the waters of the Pecos River. Beyond that it flows onward with slightly increasing volume for hundreds of miles until it enters the Gulf of Mexico near Brownsville. The Trans-Pecos Region and the western portion of the Great Plains practically are without local streams. In this arid country (Fig. 9), the beds of the smaller streams are frequently without water except for a few hours following a heavy rainfall.

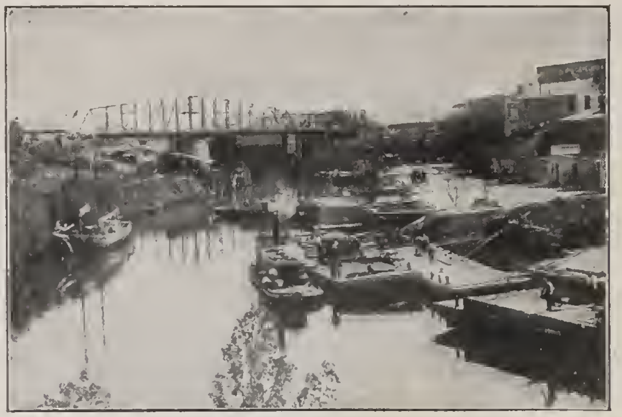


FIG. 7. *Buffalo Bayou at Houston. The completion of improvements now under way will make this one of the busiest commercial centers in the country.*

Farther east the rivers are of great length and volume, although none of them is navigable for any considerable distance. The Brazos and the Colorado rivers rise in the Llano Estacado, and flow in a southeasterly direction to the Gulf of Mexico. Their alluvial bottoms are wide and fertile.

The Trinity, the Neches (Fig. 8), the San Antonio, the Nueces, and the Guadalupe likewise follow the same southeasterly course toward the Gulf.

The Gulf Coastal Plain is cut by numerous smaller streams. Among these Buffalo Bayou (Fig. 7), which connects Houston with Galveston Bay, is the most important navigable stream in Texas.

Red River in northern Texas, and the Canadian River, which flows across the Panhandle, drain into the Mississippi River. The Sabine River separates Texas from Louisiana.

Climate. Texas as a rule has hot summers and moderate winters. Gulf breezes, however, temper the air of summer and render the nights delightfully cool. The rainfall is heaviest in the eastern and lightest in the western portion of the state. (Fig. 9.) The average rainfall of the state is 33.64. At Nacogdoches and Beaumont it averages about 50 inches; at Palestine, 45 inches; Dallas, 37 inches; Abilene, 24 inches; Laredo, 19 inches, and at El Paso, a little less than 10 inches. (Fig. 10.)

The semiarid region includes the area having less than 20 inches of rainfall annually

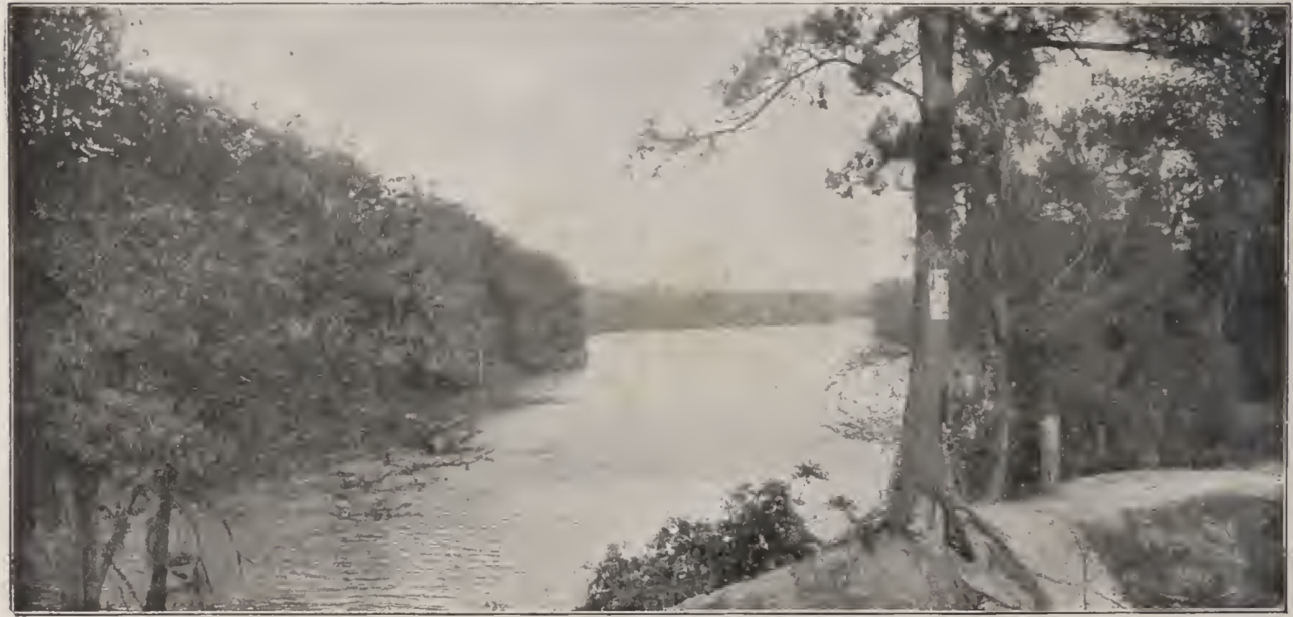


FIG. 8. *Scene on the Neches River, near Beaumont.*

(Fig. 9 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 188) and occupies the western portion of the state.

Evaporation (Fig. 11) is much greater in the arid regions, consequently the atmosphere there is dry and forms a decided contrast to the humid atmosphere of the eastern portion of the state.

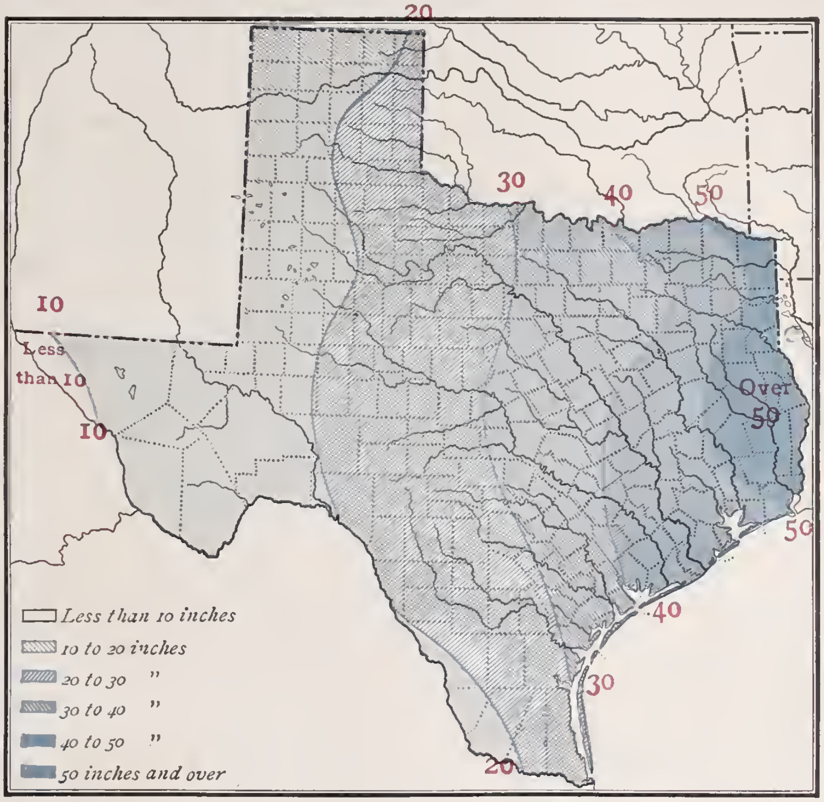


FIG. 9. *The mean annual rainfall of Texas.*

The climate, therefore, is extremely varied, and the mean annual temperature for various places differs nearly 20°. Indeed the winters of Brownsville differ as much from those of Dallas as do those of Memphis from Chicago. (Fig. 12.)

No portion of the state is entirely exempt from occasional frosts. The winter temperature is lowered by cold winds or Northers that sweep down from the Great Plains. The violence of these winds, however, has been perceptibly modified within the last twenty-five years.

Irrigation. Irrigation is carried on in the regions of heaviest as well as of lightest rainfall. In the first-mentioned region irrigation is needed because there lie the rice fields which must be flooded; in the second irrigation by means of ditches or canals (Fig. 13) supplies the needed moisture for the growing of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Under the practice of irrigation large areas otherwise barren become profitable farming lands. Therefore for the

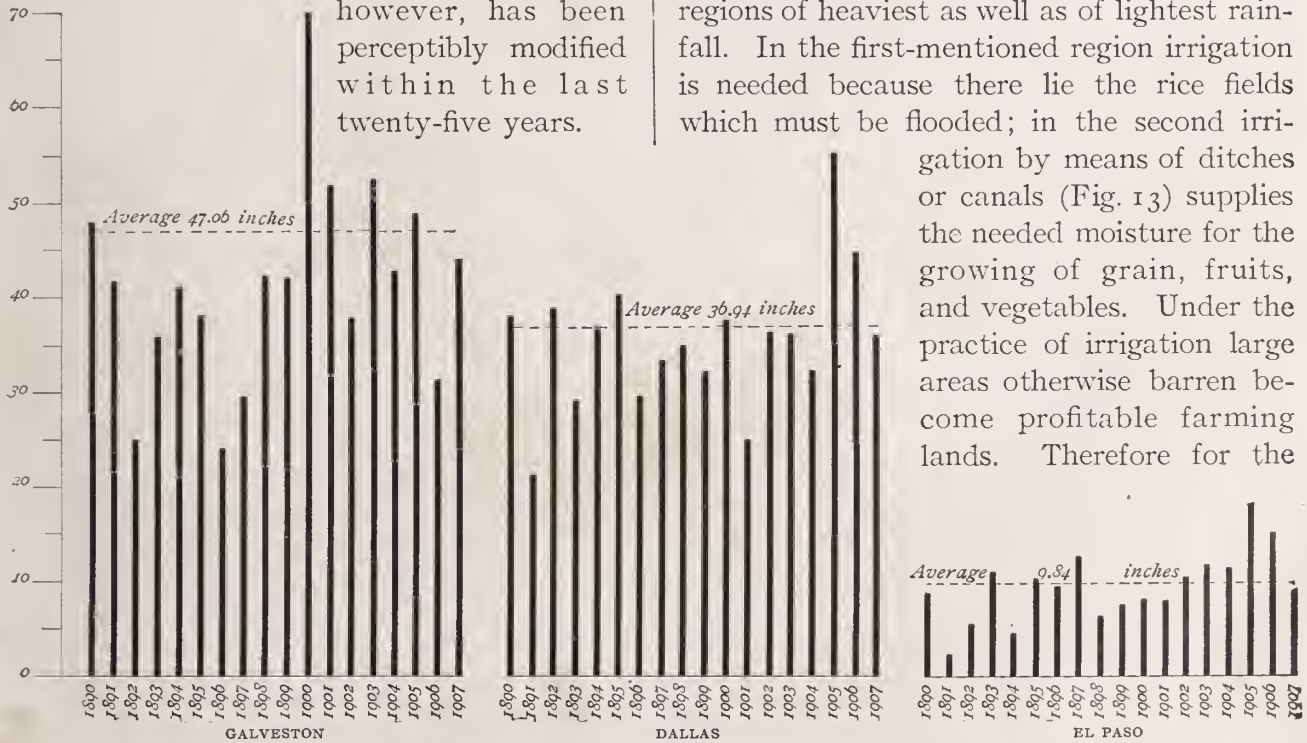
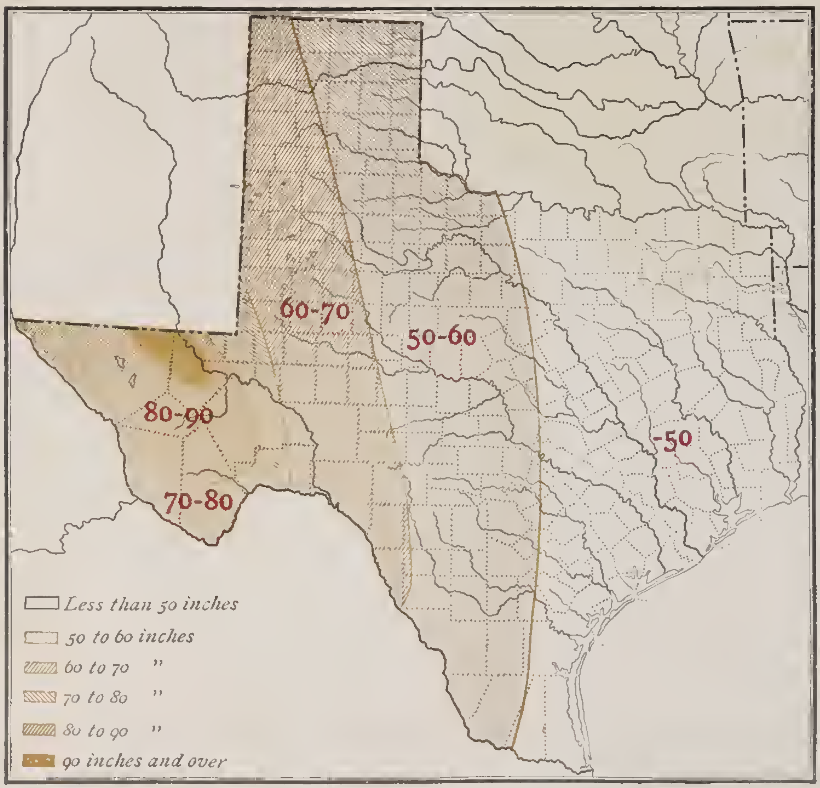


FIG. 10. *The mean annual rainfall at Galveston, Dallas, and El Paso from 1890 to 1907.*



After Fig. 16, U. S. Topographic Atlas, Folio 3.

FIG. 11. *An evaporation map of Texas.*

encouragement of irrigation the state government has made large donations of land. In the lower Coast Prairie the rice plantations are irrigated not only from the rivers and smaller streams but also from deep wells from which the water is lifted and distributed over the land.

In the Trans-Pecos Region extensive areas of the valley lands are under irrigation (Fig. 43) and here large crops of wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, fruits, and vegetables are grown. In one section of the Pecos Valley cotton is also grown.

The enormous development of the onion industry (Fig. 79) has resulted in bringing under irrigation large areas in the Rio Grande basin below Eagle Pass. The practice extends even as far down as Laredo, as well as into many other sections of southwestern Texas.

Wide stretches of the lower Rio Grande in Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Nueces counties have also been brought under irrigation. Consequently this part of the state has become a great producer of vegetables and fruits.

Water Supply. Because of the topography and climate of the state there is a great deficiency of water power.

The scant rainfall at the sources of the principal rivers and the great evaporation in the regions of the main fall in the streams (Figs. 9 and 11) have restricted the area of reliable water power. The Guadalupe in the western edge of the Gulf Coastal

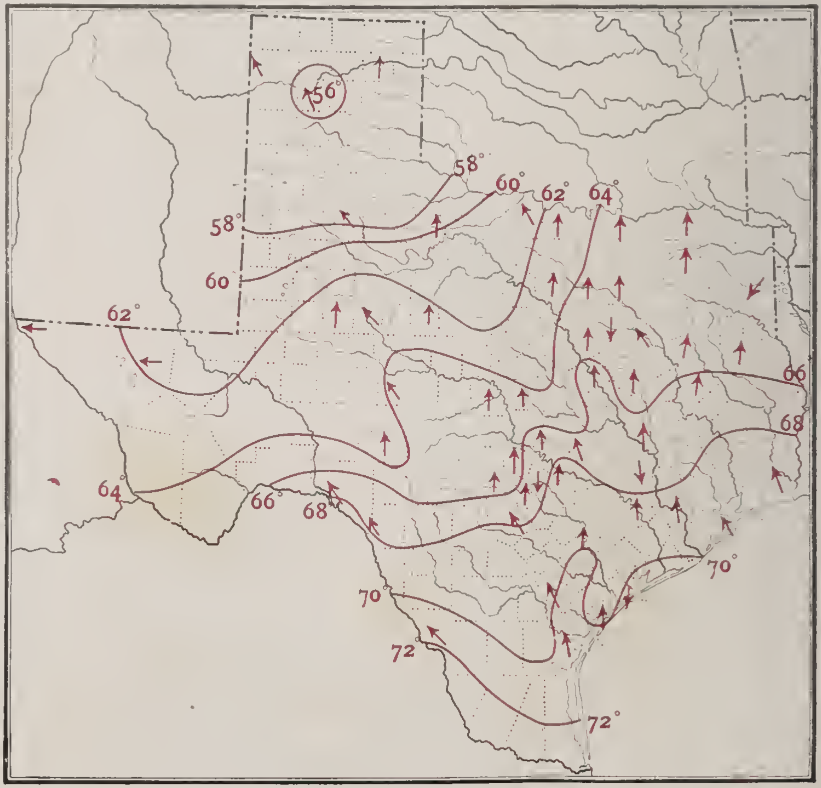


FIG. 12. *The mean annual temperature of Texas and the direction of prevailing winds.*

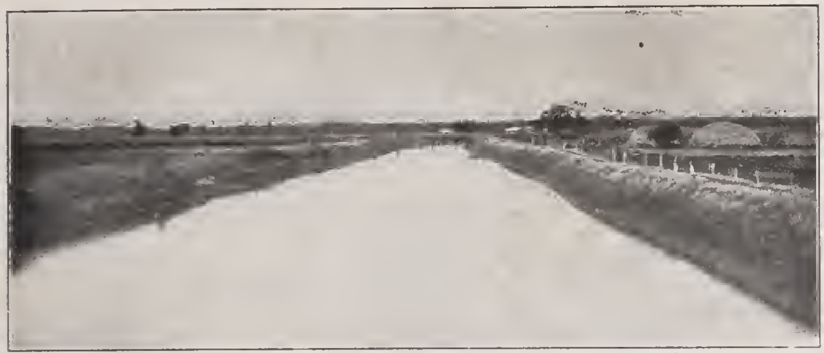


FIG. 13. *An irrigation canal near Cuero. Here in a fertile region with abundant water supply great irrigating plants have been established.*

Plain with its tributaries, the Comal and the San Marcos, furnish the best water power in the state. These are subterranean streams that emerge at the foothills of the Plain. Hence their water supply is more constant than that of the surface streams.

Water for domestic purposes is abundant in all parts of the state. It is supplied from streams, springs, wells, cisterns, ponds or tanks, and artesian wells. (Fig. 14.)

Pure water, especially in the towns and cities, has become a subject of much care to the public authorities, and such methods are being introduced as are best adapted to securing a supply for the various localities.

In nearly every part of the state springs furnish a great variety of mineral waters. Among the many sulphur springs, those at Lampasas have the largest volume of water. Those at Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County are the most frequented, and their waters enter largely into the commerce of the state.

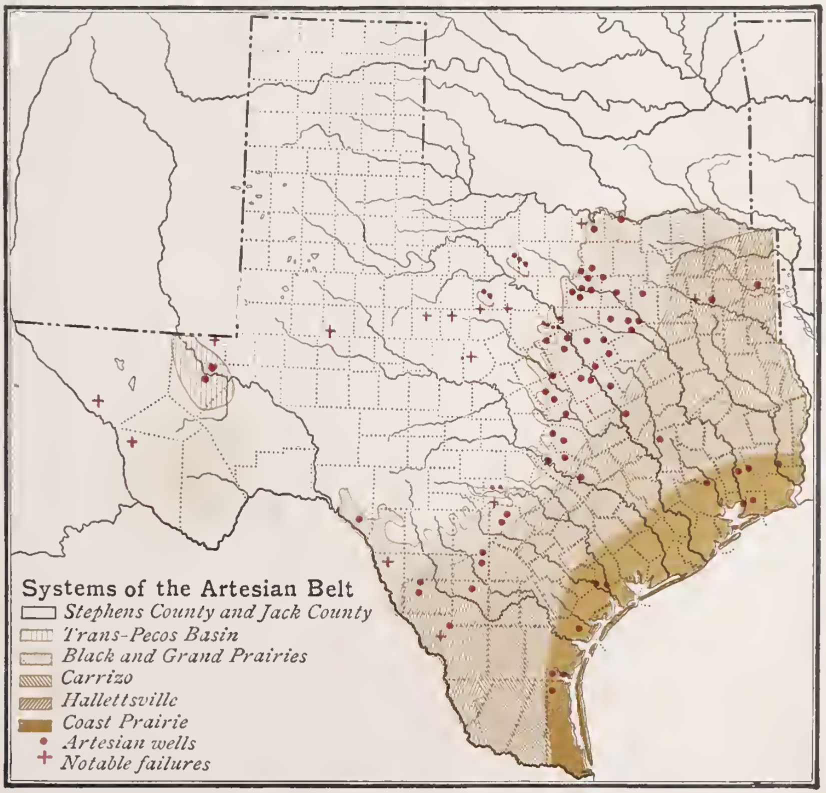
Texas bottles and ships large quantities of mineral waters.

In the timber belt of east Texas, the waters are usually soft. They may be obtained at depths that vary from thirty to sixty feet. In the Panhandle section, soft water is found at depths varying from thirty to one hundred feet. The waters in other sections are usually hard because they carry more or less lime in solution derived from the limestone bed rocks.

The artesian water belt extends over a large area (Fig. 14), and the wells range from 100 to 3,370 feet in depth. The temperature of the waters varies with the depths of the wells, sometimes reaching 144 degrees Fahrenheit. The flow of the wells is from 100 to 1,500 gallons a minute, and their chemical properties change with the character of the rocks from which they receive their underground supply.

The medicinal properties of the waters are such that many health resorts have sprung up within the artesian belt.

Vegetation. A large portion of the area of Texas is treeless and a still larger portion has a dwarf woody vegetation, such as the



After Fig. 44, U. S. Geol. Sur., Ann. 21, VII.

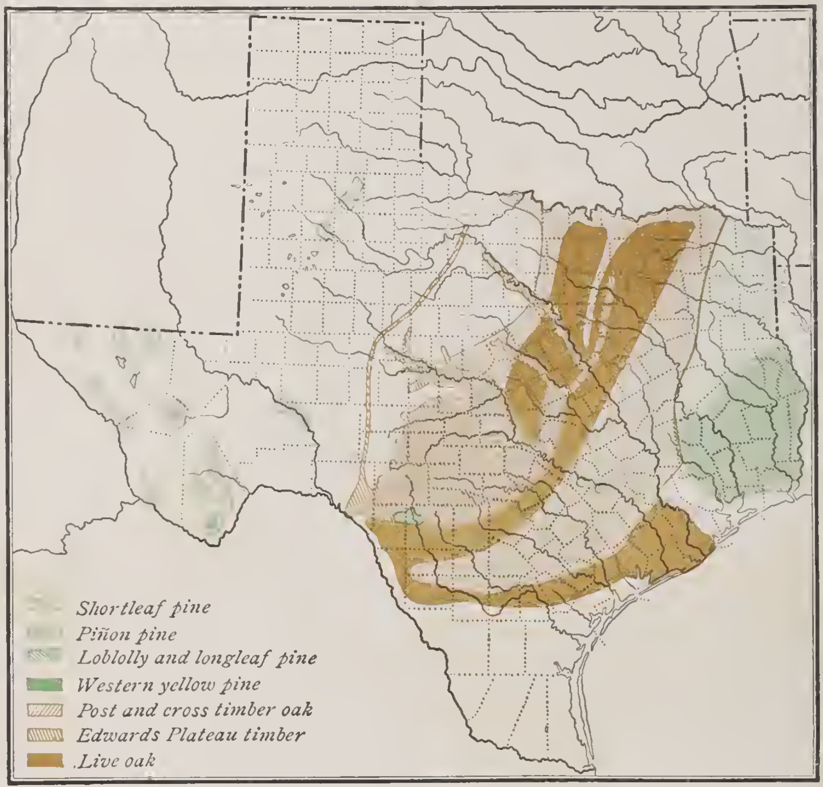
FIG. 14. *A map of the artesian well district of Texas.*

Rio Grande *chaparral* of little value, or a sparse and insufficient growth, like the *mesquite*. It is estimated, however, that about twenty-four per cent of the area of the state is timbered land. (Fig. 15.)

The forests include several characteristic species, valuable in varying degrees commercially or for protective purposes. The wooded area of East Texas is the most important timber section of the state.

This belt is a continuation of the forests of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. It embraces an area of about 3,000,000 acres covered with the finest and heaviest longleaf pine found anywhere in the country.

North of this is the region of short-leaf pine, covering an area of about 16,000,000 acres, including mixed growths of long-leaf, short-leaf, and loblolly pines and of post-oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, and magnolia.



After Fig. 1, Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin 47.

FIG. 15. *The principal timbered areas of Texas.*

Cypress trees of great size abound in the swamps of the East Texas timber area.

Animal Life. With the exception of the buffalo and antelope, the larger forms of wild life have almost entirely disappeared. The black bear, panther, and cougar are occasionally found in the jungles of the larger river bottoms, or in the hill country at the different sources of the Nueces River.

In the Panhandle of Texas, the buffalo (Fig. 16) is domesticated and to a limited extent is raised for market. Deer are still abundant in certain sections and under the protection of the law are multiplying. Cottontail and "mule-ear" rabbits and foxes are found in most parts of the state; prairie dogs on the plains; and, in spite of efforts to exterminate them, wolves are numerous in many sections. Squirrels are found everywhere in the timbered regions.

Game birds, waterfowl, and fish abound under the protection of the law. Turkeys, quail, plover, and geese are plentiful in season, and different species of ducks and other waterfowl are found all along the coast, making Texas the hunter's paradise during the winter months. The fish and oyster (Fig. 53) industry has assumed great importance commercially. The red snapper and Spanish mackerel form the principal catch. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 209.)

Agriculture. In Texas the cultivation of the soil is the chief occupation (Fig. 17) of the people. More than two-thirds of her adult population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The products cover a great variety and many experiments are being made with a view to the introduction of new food plants.

The state has a large area of farm lands, and of this area, 19,596,076 acres are in

FIG. 16. *Scene on a buffalo ranch in the Llano Estacado.*

improved farms. This acreage is about equal to the whole area of South Carolina.

The acreage under cultivation is 40 per cent less than in Iowa or Illinois, yet the value of the agricultural products of Texas exceeds that of either of the two states mentioned by more than $100,000,000.

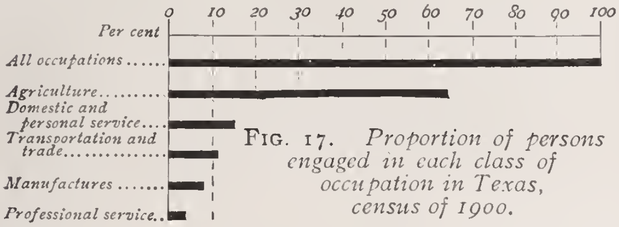


FIG. 17. *Proportion of persons engaged in each class of occupation in Texas, census of 1900.*

The growing of cotton is the chief agricultural industry and the great source of wealth, the value of cotton and cotton seed being about two-thirds that of all farm products. At the same time the manufacturing and transporting industries owe their importance chiefly to this product.

Cotton (Figs. 19 and 20), the most valuable crop grown in Texas, is three times greater in value than the corn crop (Fig. 32), which ranks second. Cotton seed is the third crop in value, followed by oats, wheat, rice, and hay in the order named.

Largely because of the increased production in Texas the center of cotton production has moved within the last twenty-five years from the central part of Mississippi westward to a point in northeastern Louisiana. The raising, ginning, compressing, and transporting of cotton, together with the manufacture of oil, fertilizers, and stock feed, as well as cotton goods, give employment to a large proportion of the people in almost every community throughout the state.

Since 1900, fruit and truck farming have steadily increased in value and the production of pecans has become a profitable industry. To-day more than 50 per cent of all the pecans consumed in the United States are from Texas. In 1906 the value of the leading farm products (Fig. 18) was estimated to be $341,054,450.

Grazing and Stock Raising. Grazing of splendid quality is afforded by the nutritious grasses that abound and stock raising (Fig. 22) has long been a great and growing

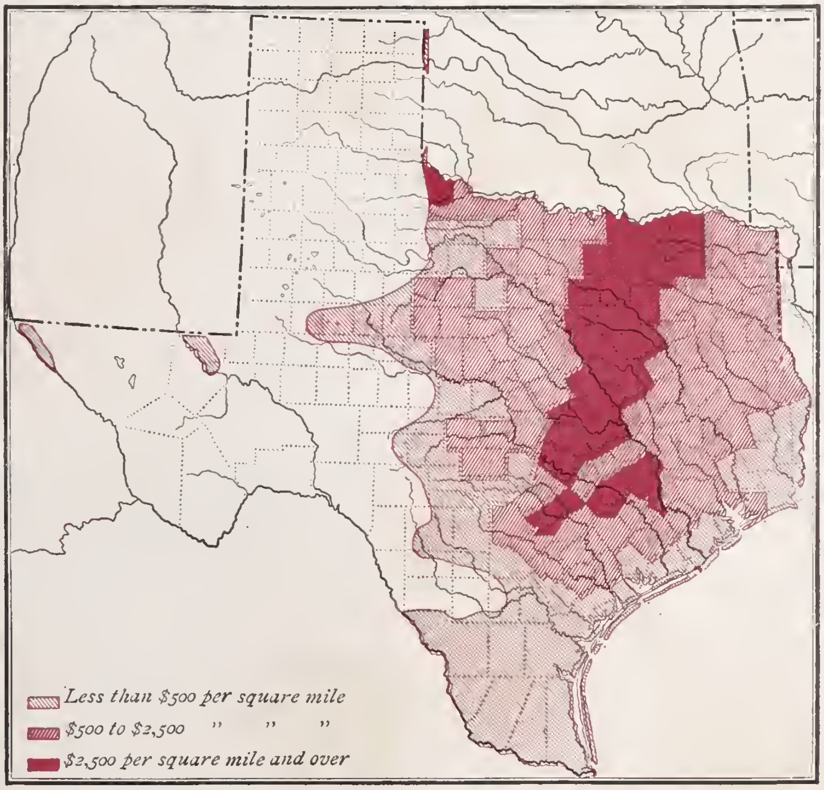
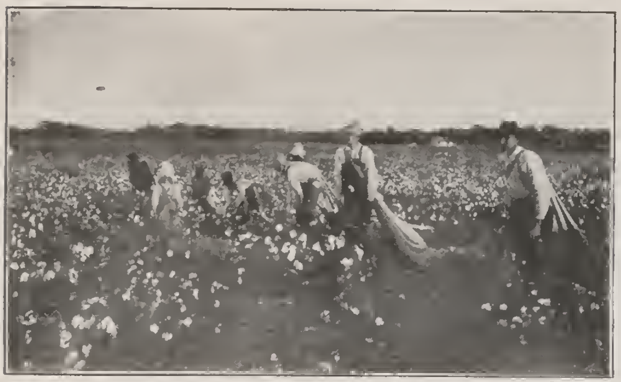

Less than $500 per square mile
$500 to $2,500 " " "
$2,500 per square mile and over

FIG. 18. *Value of farm products per square mile in Texas, census of 1900.*



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 19. *Picking cotton in Dallas County. The fertile lands in this county yield large crops of cotton, the average per acre being three-fourths of a bale.*

industry. Consequently the area inclosed in pastures has increased steadily until it now covers 106,210,041 acres. This exceeds by 15,000 acres the combined areas of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and all New England.

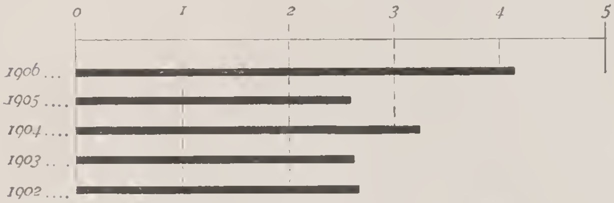


FIG. 20. *The production of cotton in millions of bales for the five years, 1902–1906.*

Since her annexation to the United States (1845), Texas has easily ranked first among the states in the number of cattle raised. (Fig. 21 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 251.) She contains about one-eighth of all the cattle, and more than one-third of all the goats in the Union, while in the number of horses and mules (Fig. 31 and (Adv. Geog., Fig. 267) it easily outranks any other state. Texas raises great numbers of hogs, and among sheep-raising states it is one of the most important.

Minerals. Coal, waterfalls, and petroleum are the agents generally used to furnish the power that turns the wheels of mills and factories. Texas has one of these, petroleum, in abundance, ranking in 1904 as the second petroleum-producing state. (Fig. 36 and Adv. Geog., Figs. 227 and 229.) While not ranking so high as a coal-producing state, Texas contains extensive coal deposits in the eastern, central, and extreme western portions of the state. (Fig. 24 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 221.)

Silver and copper are mined in the western portion of the state, one of the largest smelting works in the United States being located at El Paso. (Fig. 35.) Copper is also found in smaller quantities in north central Texas.

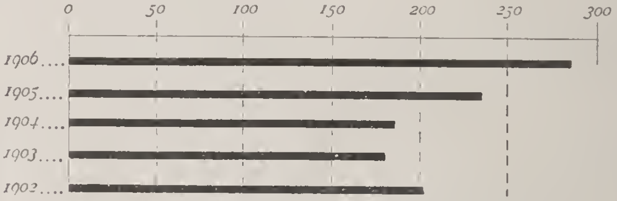
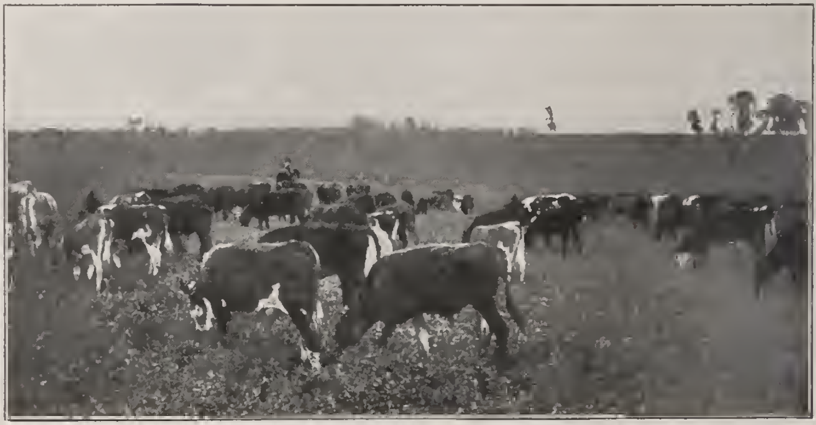


FIG. 22. *The value of live stock in millions of dollars for the five years, 1902–1906.*

North central Texas furnishes an abundant supply of different varieties of granite. The state Capitol (Fig. 59) at Austin, the Galveston jetties and sea wall (Fig. 71), and many other public works have been built of this stone. (Fig. 23.)

While Texas does not rank high as a mining state except for the minerals already mentioned, yet few states have a greater variety. (Fig. 24.) Among the most important



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 21. *Scene on the border of Red River. Here in Grayson County, in an alfalfa field 1,000 acres in extent, cattle are being fattened for market.*

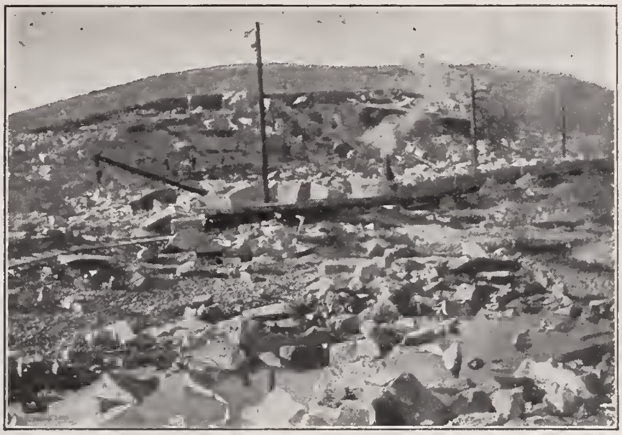
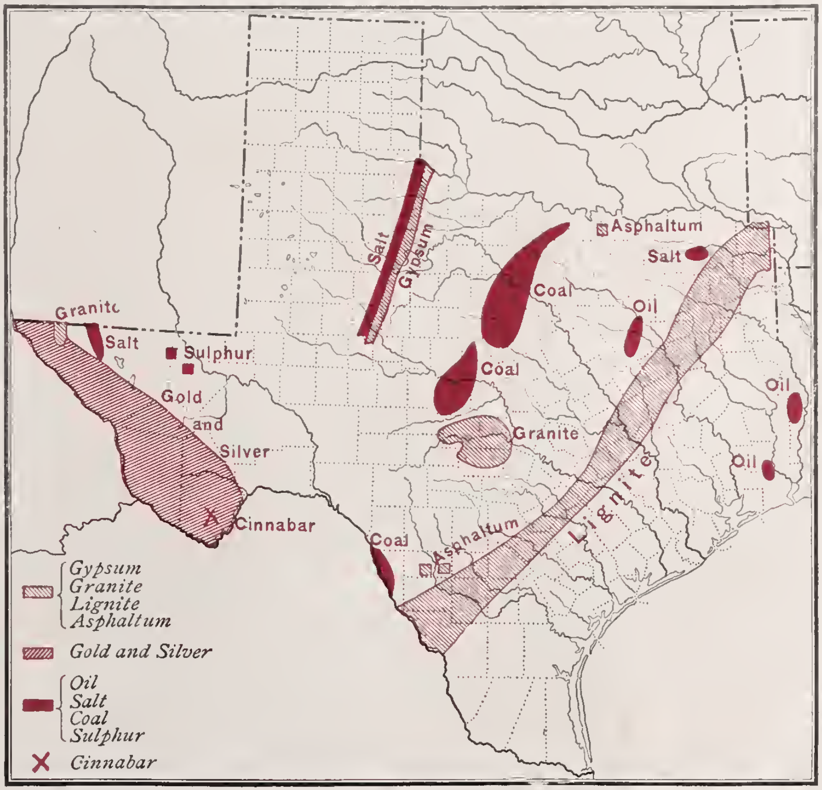


FIG. 23. *Granite Mountain, Burnet Country. Here was obtained the stone used in building the capitol at Austin and the great sea wall at Galveston.*

of these are the excellent white and cream-colored limestones and shell marbles like those of France and Portugal; white and black marble suitable for buildings, tombstones, and other works; and a large variety of sandstones, which afford material for beautiful and substantial buildings. Other important deposits include excellent materials for making Portland cement, which is used for sidewalks and is in many localities beginning to take the place of stone in building.

A fine quality of illuminating oil is produced in the east and in the south are found guano, used as a fertilizer, and asphaltum, used in street paving. Iron occurs in central Texas, and in the west silver and cinnabar, from which mercury is obtained, are also mined. Salt exists in several localities, and in addition gypsum, sulphur, pottery clay, and mineral paints are found.



After Fig. 19, U. S. Topographic Atlas, Folio 3.

FIG. 24. *The distribution of the leading minerals in Texas.*

Manufactures. In proportion to the vast quantities of raw materials at hand, the manufactures of Texas are, perhaps, the smallest of any state in the Union. Of her immense cotton yield, less than one-half of one per cent is manufactured in the state. Furnishing more than eleven per cent of all the hides of the United States, and having abundant tanning material, yet less than one per cent of her product is tanned at home. With an annual wool clip of about 10,000,000 pounds, less than 100,000 pounds are used in her manufactories; while probably producing more than one-third of all the mohair of the United States, as yet she manufactures none.

Certain lines of manufactures, however, have developed with great rapidity. Among these, flouring and grist-mill products rank first; cotton-seed products, second; lumber (Fig. 26) and timber, third; and slaughtering and meat-packing products fourth.

Among others are included foundry and machine-shop products, saddlery and harness, printing and publishing products, artificial ice, cottons, malt liquors, and planing-mill products.

At the same time the cotton-seed oil

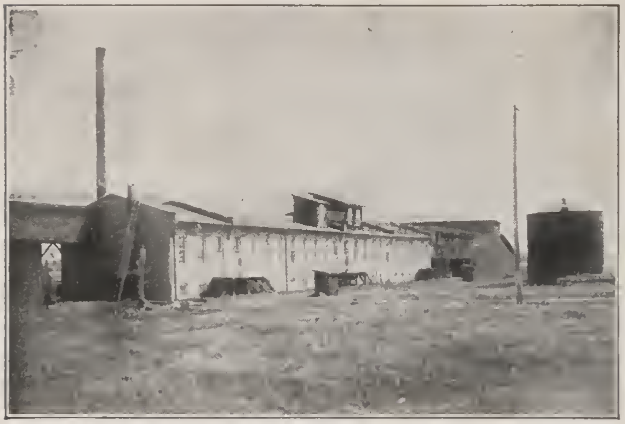
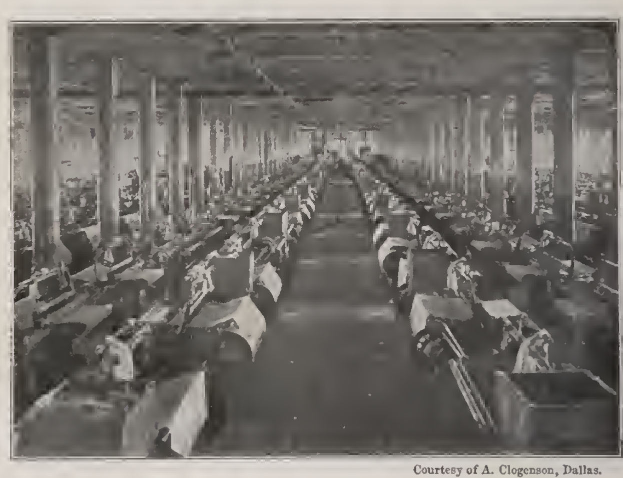


FIG. 25. *A cotton-seed oil mill at Athens. The manufacture of oil and other by-products from cotton seed is an important industry here.*

mills (Fig. 25) in the state about equal the cotton-producing counties, that is, they number about 175; there are also as many cotton gins and compresses. (Fig. 37.) In the sugar country are found sugar and molasses mills and sugar refineries; in the oil region (Fig. 34), oil refineries; in the rice areas, rice mills; in the pecan centers, pecan mills; and wherever peanuts flourish, peanut factories. Hence with all this industrial growth it is not surprising to learn that in 1905 the value of manufactured products (Fig. 38) in Texas was more than 150 million dollars.

The Gulf Coastal Plain; Size and Position. The Coastal Plain in Texas covers an area (Fig. 28) more than twice as large as the whole of New York, the Empire State. This is the most densely-settled portion of the state and here are found, among many other flourishing cities, Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, and Galveston.

Locally, the Gulf Coastal Plain is subdivided as follows: (Fig. 28.) The Coast Prairie; the Fayette Prairie; the Rio Grande Plain; the East Texas Timber Belt; the Black Prairie; the Grand Prairie; the Eastern Cross Timbers, and Western Cross Timbers.



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 27. *Interior of a cotton mill at Dallas, one of the chief centers of cotton manufacturing.*

Surface and Soil of the Plain. Generally speaking the Plain has a level surface. Along the gulf, the land is elevated only a little above the sea. It increases gradually in elevation until, on the western border of the Plain (Figs. 1 and 5), the altitude ranges from 450 to 600 feet above sea level.

The *Coast Prairie* extends from Orange to Brownsville in a narrow belt from sixty to one hundred miles in width. It is nearly

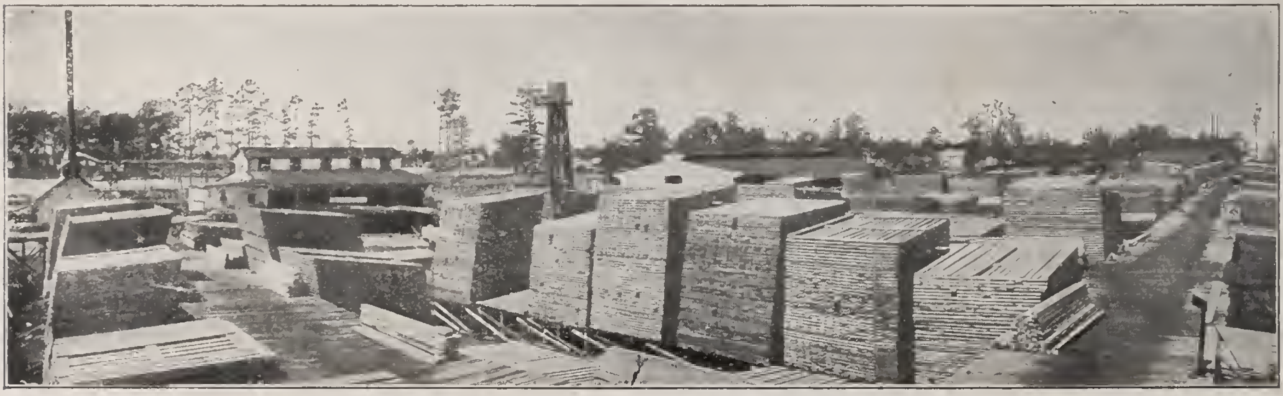


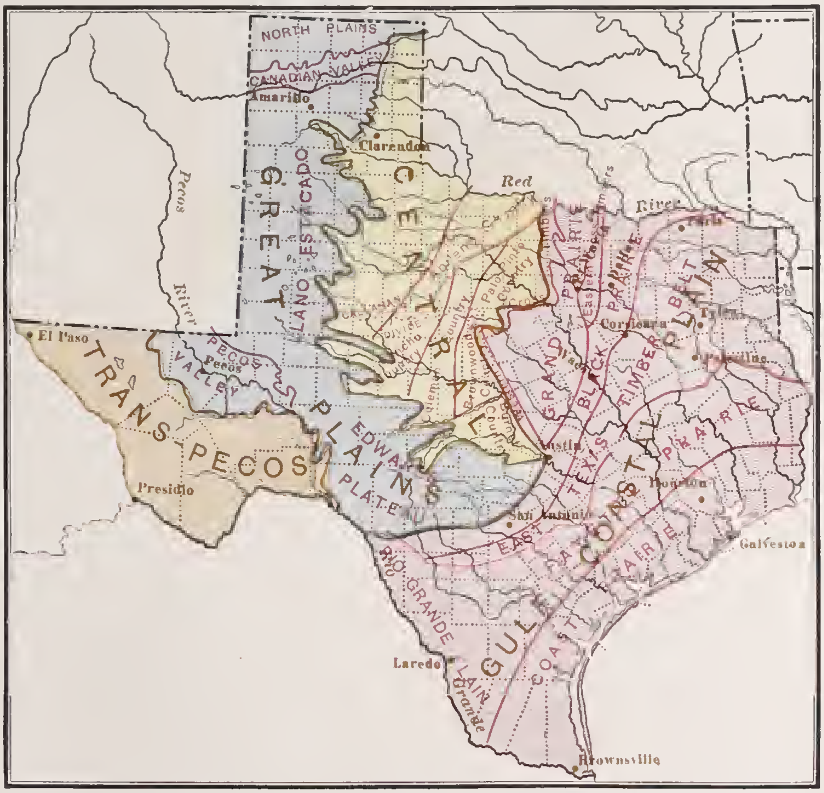
FIG. 26. *A view of a small portion of the plant and yards of lumber mills in the long-leaf area, Fayette Prairie.*

level but unlike the lower coastal plains of the states east of the Mississippi contains no sandy pine barrens, and is very fertile. This is especially true of the bottom lands of its numerous rivers which virtually contain the only wooded areas of this region.

The *Fayette Prairie* lies just beyond and parallel to the Coast Prairie. It is a narrower belt of more uneven country and in the east is covered by the long-leaf forest.

The *East Texas Timber Belt* and the *Western Cross Timbers* are diversified by hills. Their soils consist of sands and clays and many areas are not well suited to agriculture.

The *Black Prairie* has an undulating surface. The soil, formed from the decay of underlying chalks or chalk marls, is deep, black, and waxy and is of great fertility. It has the richest large area of arable land in the state.



After Fig. 1, U. S. Topographic Atlas, Folio 3.

FIG. 28. *The natural provinces and the minor subdivisions of Texas.*

The *Grand Prairie* lies between the *Eastern* and *Western Cross Timbers* and is underlaid by a chalky formation and in certain sections by limestone beds. These underlying rocks render the soil so shallow that in some places the land is unfit for cultivation. Such areas are chiefly devoted to grazing. As a whole, however, the lands are fertile and under cultivation yield large crops.

The *Rio Grande Plain* has a generally level surface. Because of the limited rainfall vegetation is scant and stunted. The soil is fertile, however, and where water is supplied by irrigation yields abundantly.

Agriculture of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain is by far the most important agricultural region of Texas. Within that portion known as the Black Prairie lies a large part of the most highly-developed farming lands in the state. (Fig. 28 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 253.) Here we find the greatest yields of corn (Fig. 32 and Adv.Geog., Figs. 259 and 262) and oats; and the largest number of horses and mules (Fig. 31 and Adv.Geog., Fig. 265), and of hogs (Adv. Geog., Fig. 268). Here, too, are raised large numbers of the finest cattle. (Fig. 30 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 250.) In this section also is found far and away the heaviest yield of cotton in the South. (Fig. 33 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 247.)

That portion of the Plain known as the Coast Prairie is the most fruitful rice

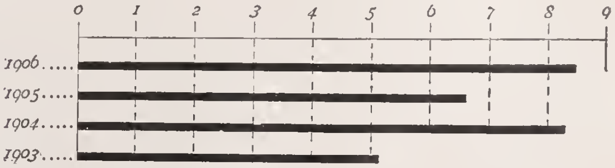


FIG. 29. *The growth of the rice industry in Texas as shown by the production in millions of bushels, 1903–1906.*

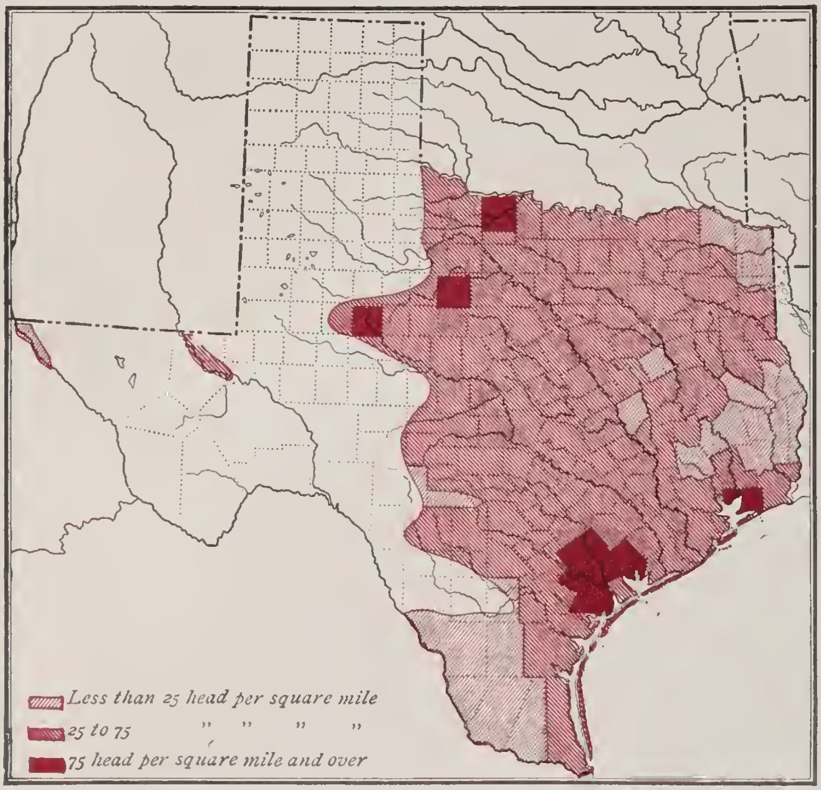

▨ Less than 25 head per square mile
▨ 25 to 75 " " " "
■ 75 head per square mile and over

FIG. 30. *The number of cattle per square mile, census of 1900.*

producing region (Fig. 29) in the Union. The physical characteristics and the climate (Adv. Geog., Fig. 74) of the Prairie are similar to those of the Louisiana region devoted to rice culture. In both states the rice-growing area consists of low-lying level lands so that the rice fields can be flooded easily. (Adv. Geog., Figs. 189 and 195.) In both there is an abundant rainfall. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 188.) Naturally, therefore, streams from which irrigating ditches or canals can be filled are numerous.

The soil and climate of the alluvial bottom lands along the rivers of the Coast Prairie are similar to those of the sugar-cane area of Louisiana. Here as in that state the alluvial soils are deep and rich and the moisture during the growing season abundant, two things necessary in the cultivation of this crop. Hence, as would be expected, the growing of sugar cane has become important in this section of Texas and increasing areas are being devoted to the industry.

Because of its situation in the extreme South, spring comes early in the Coast Prairie and here soil as well as climate encourages market gardening and the growing of fruits. As a consequence large quantities of fruit and early vegetables are grown and shipped annually to the markets of the great cities of the North as well as to those at home. Many experiments are being made here with a view to the introduction of food and

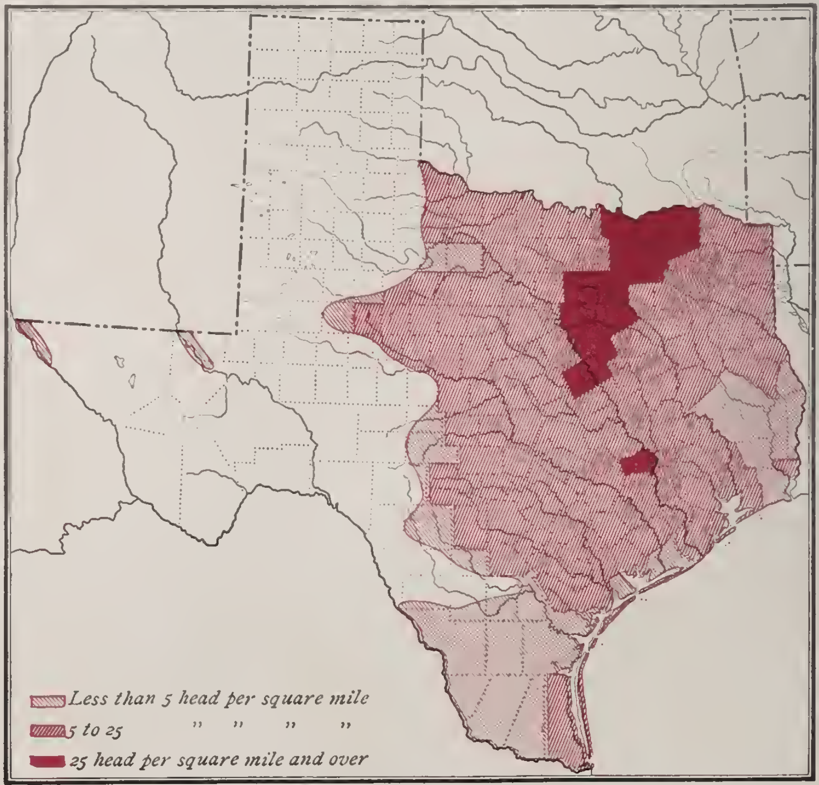

▨ Less than 5 head per square mile
▨ 5 to 25 " " " "
■ 25 head per square mile and over

FIG. 31. *The number of horses and mules per square mile, census of 1900.*

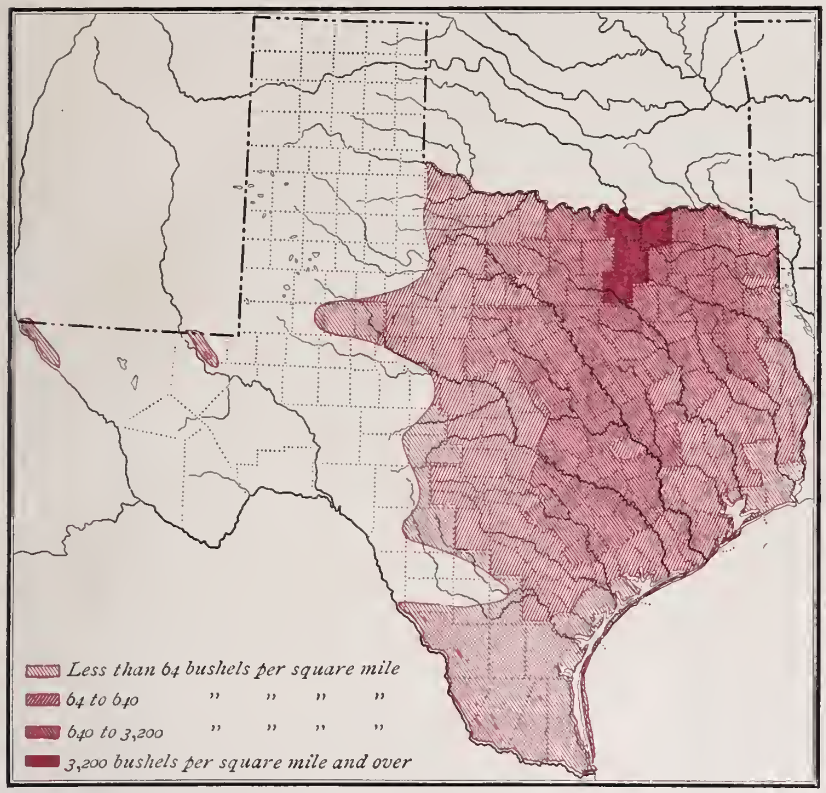

▨ Less than 64 bushels per square mile
▨ 64 to 640 " " " "
▨ 640 to 3,200 " " " "
■ 3,200 bushels per square mile and over

FIG. 32. *The number of bushels of corn per square mile, census of 1900.*

other new plants, of which tea (Fig. 75) is, perhaps, one of the most notable.

The Rio Grande Plain is situated in the semiarid belt, with a vegetation characterized by low bush-like trees and prickly cactus. Yet through the introduction of irrigation rapid progress in agricultural development is being made in the prairie lands along the eastern border of the Plain. At present, however, cattle grazing, as in the Great Plains and Trans-Pecos provinces, is still the chief industry of this section. The East Texas Timber Belt leads all other sections of the state in the production of tobacco. It also yields large quantities of cotton, corn, and fruit and here great numbers of cattle, horses, mules, and hogs are raised for market.

The Grand Prairie has large areas of fine farming lands and is a great agricultural region. Its productions are similar to those of the Black Prairie, and in fertility this section is inferior only to that magnificent country.

Minerals of the Coastal Plain. A great lignite field runs diagonally across the Plain (Fig. 24 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 221); and iron is found in the same section. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 286.) Iron, lignite, and salt are mined in the East Texas Timber Belt, and sulphur is mined in the Coast Prairie near the Sabine River. The Grand Prairie is rich in potter's clay and in white and cream-colored limestones and

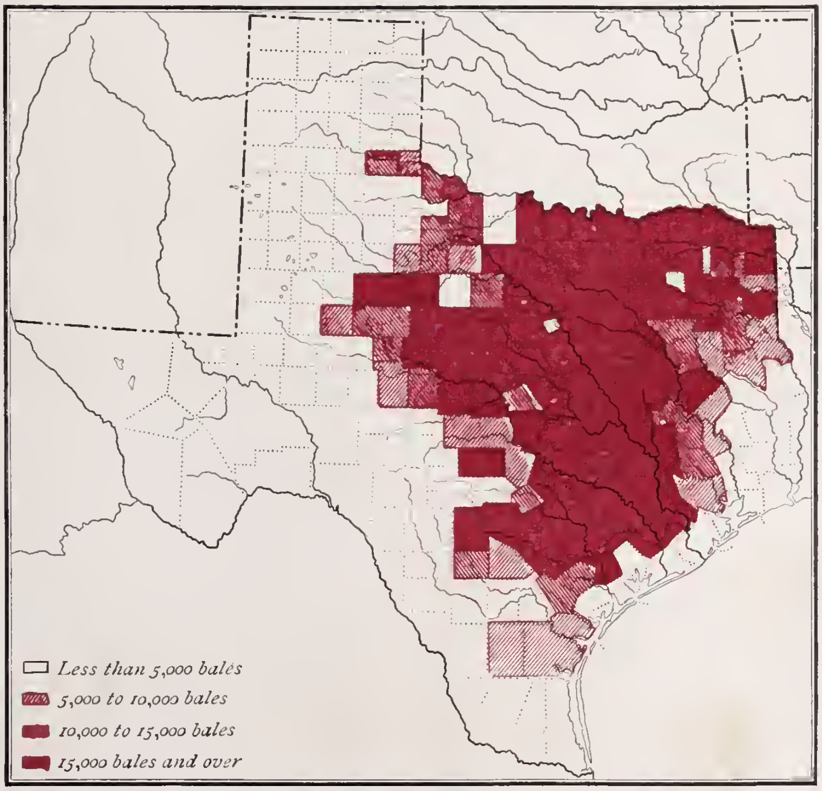


FIG. 33. *The number of bales of cotton grown in each county, 1906.*

shell marble. Fine illuminating oil is produced near Corsicana, in the Black Prairie, while farther to the southeast, in the East Texas Timber Belt and the Coast Prairie, fuel petroleum exists in vast quantities. (Fig. 24 and Adv. Geog., Figs. 227 and 229.) In Black and Grand prairies unlimited supplies of cement materials make the manufacture of Portland cement a thriving industry.

Manufactures of the Plain. Success in manufacturing depends chiefly upon three things: an abundant supply of raw materials, nearness to fuel or water power, and facilities for transportation.

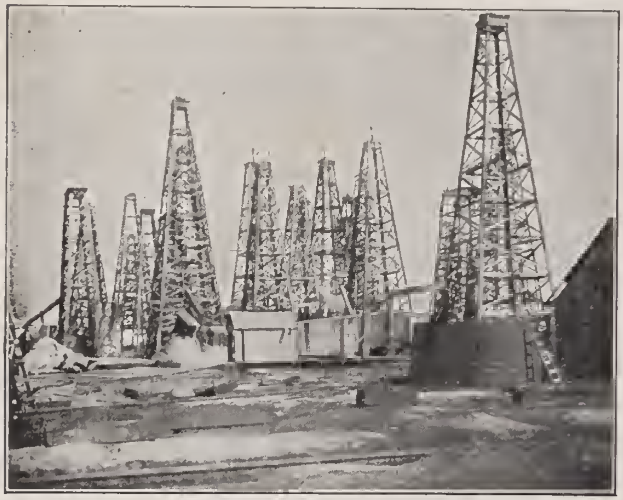


FIG. 34. *Scene in an oil field near Beaumont.*

In supply of "raw materials," the Gulf Coastal Plain is one of the most favored of all regions. The greatest cotton-growing region in the world, it also yields large crops of rice and sugar cane. It lies in a rich grain belt and near to the great grazing regions of the country, and here also are fine timber lands. As regards fuel, it possesses many advantages for it contains extensive deposits of lignite, is near the bituminous coal fields of the Central Prairies, and has vast quantities of fuel petroleum, a product being used increasingly for manufacturing purposes. Its railroad facilities are excellent, and it is also especially well situated as regards nearness to water transportation.

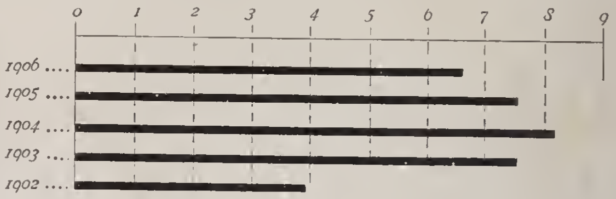


FIG. 36. *The value of petroleum in millions of dollars for five years, 1902 to 1906.*

With these advantages, manufactures in recent years have developed rapidly, centering principally in the large cities where are found the best railroad facilities. Flour and grist milling, the leading industry, is most highly developed in the northern portion of this section; while cotton-seed oil mills, the products of which rank second in value, are found not only in the larger cities, but also in most of the thriving towns of the cotton belt. Slaughtering and meat packing have centered at Fort Worth, the most important town for these industries in the South. Lumbering is carried on extensively in the cities in the southeast, while rice and

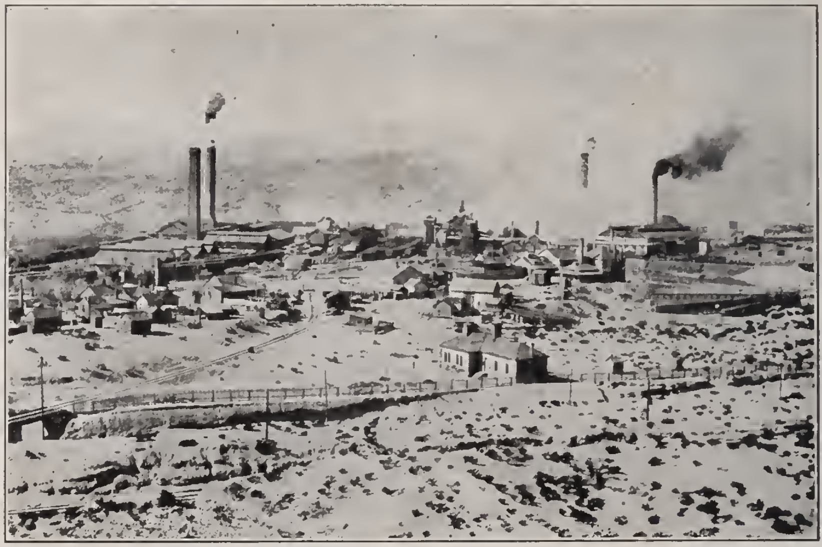


FIG. 35. *View of a smelter at El Paso. This is the largest custom smelter in the world. Ores from the mines of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico are handled here.*

sugar mills are found in great numbers in the cities and towns of the Coast Prairie. Cotton mills (Fig. 27) have been located in various towns and have demonstrated that the industry is no longer an experimental one.

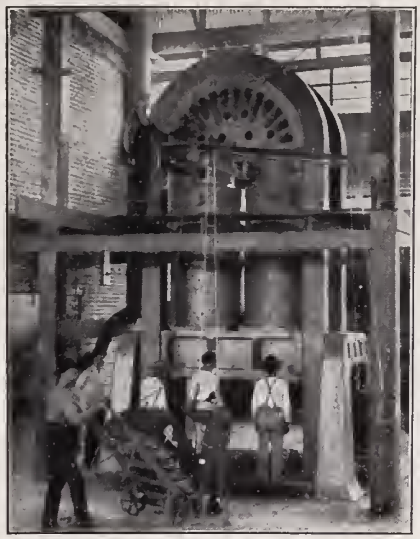
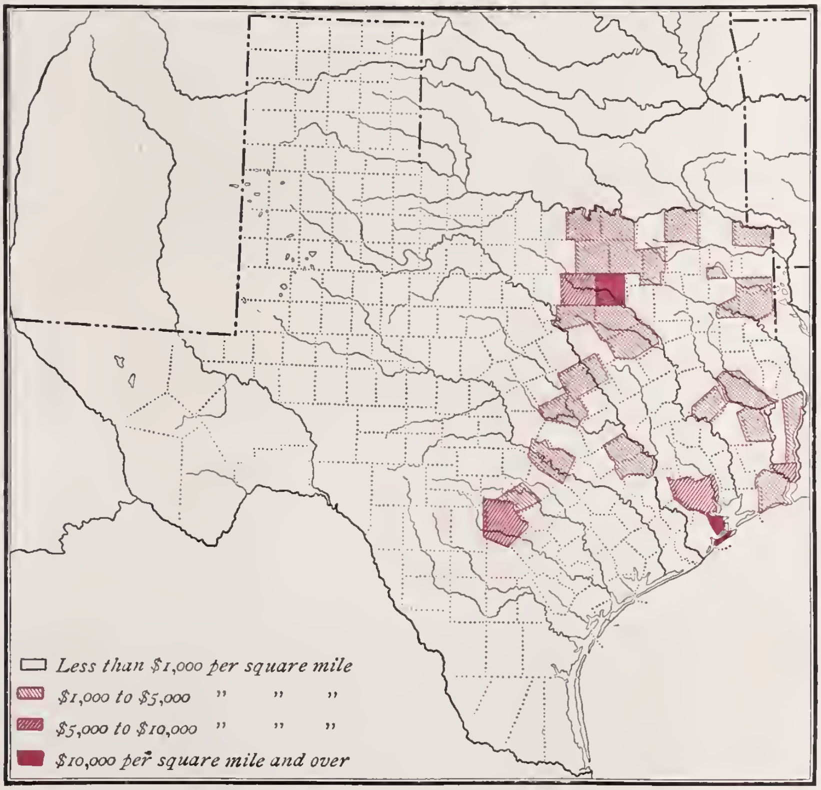


FIG. 37. *A cotton compress, Fort Worth. With this powerful machine a bale of 600 pounds, four feet high, is pressed down to twelve inches.*

The Central Prairies; Location and Surface. The Central Prairies, or Central Province, is situated in the north-central portion of the state between the Gulf Coastal Plain and the Great Plains.

It ranges in elevation from about 1,000 feet on its eastern to about 2,000 feet along its western border. Its western section, underlaid by vermilion-colored clays and sands, is known locally as the "Red Beds." Its eastern section is underlaid by granite and sandstone rocks similar to those of the Appalachians. The surface of the Province is broken by the Callahan Divide, which extends from west to east in a series of low, flat-topped circular hills, or buttes.


▭ Less than $1,000 per square mile
▨ $1,000 to $5,000 " " "
▨ $5,000 to $10,000 " " "
■ $10,000 per square mile and over
FIG. 38. *The value of manufactures per square mile; census of 1900.*

Locally, the Province is divided into the following well-defined sections: The Brownwood Country; the Coleman Country; the Palo Pinto Country; the Burnet Country; the Concho Country, and the Abilene Country. (Fig. 28.)

Agriculture and Products of the Prairies. The *Abilene* and *Concho* countries include within their northeastern limits the great wheat area of Texas. (Fig. 42 and Adv. Geog., Fig. 256.) The western portions of these sections are devoted chiefly to grazing, although increasing quantities of cotton are grown.

Salt is mined at Colorado in the Concho Country; and in the Abilene Country, in Hardeman and Knox counties, are found the most extensive gypsum beds in the country. From the product of these beds a superior quality of plaster is made. Vast beds of ore suitable for the manufacture of mineral paints are also found here. Abilene, Wichita Falls, and San Angelo are the most important trade centers in this locality.

The *Coleman Country* (Fig. 28) is a grass-covered prairie and formerly grazing was its most important industry. In recent years it has developed into a great cotton and grain-growing

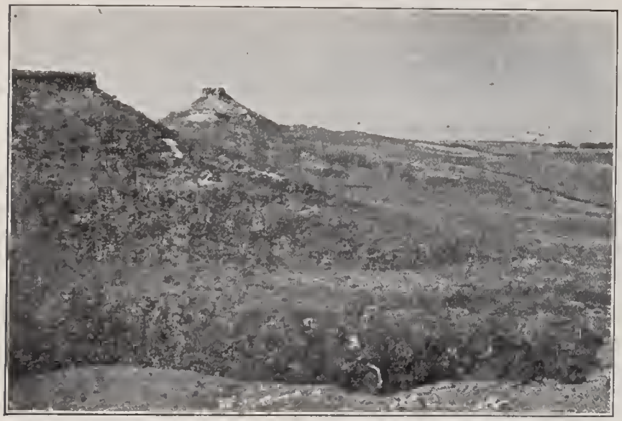
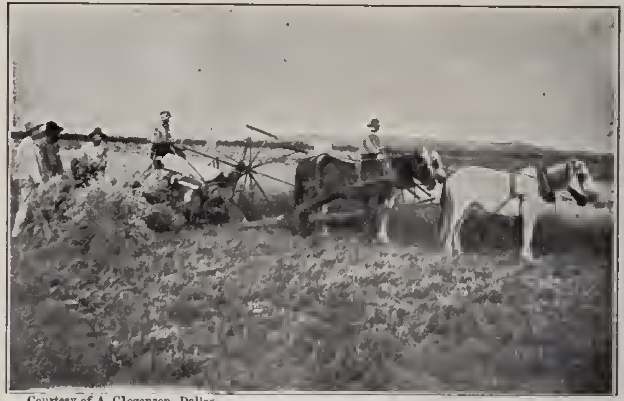


FIG. 39. *Eastern Breaks of the Plains. On the border of the Llano Estacado and the Abilene Country.*



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 42. *Harvesting wheat in the leading wheat-growing country of the Central Prairies.*

region. Coleman and Albany are the chief towns of this flourishing region.

The *Brownwood* and *Palo Pinto* countries contain large deposits of bituminous coal, which are extensively mined. Brownwood, Jacksboro, and Palo Pinto are the principal towns.

The *Burnet Country* contains valuable deposits of granite, hard limestone, red sandstone, and copper.

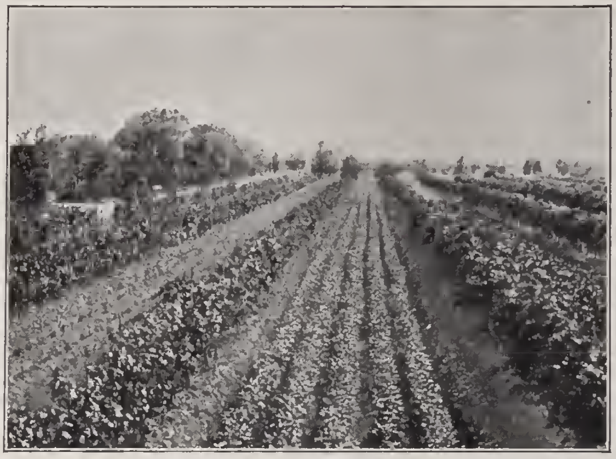


FIG. 40. *A thrifty vineyard and a commercial bean patch on the edge of Edwards Plateau.*

The Great Plains; Location, Surface, and Products. With the exception of the Trans-Pecos Region, the Great Plains embrace all of the western portion of Texas (Fig. 28) with the Panhandle in the north and the Rio Grande on the south.

Along its eastern border the surface rises from the Central and Coastal plains in edges or escarpments which are usually perpendicular, and are called "Breaks of the Plains." (Fig. 39.) Beyond these it continues as a plateau with constantly increasing elevation toward the west.

The northern part of the Great Plains is known as the Llano Estacado and the southern part as the Edwards Plateau.

The *Llano Estacado*, bordered by cliffs or palisades, from which it derives its Spanish name (the Palisaded Plain), has an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet. Within its rugged interior building stone of fine quality is found abundantly. In recent years there has been an astonishing development in the

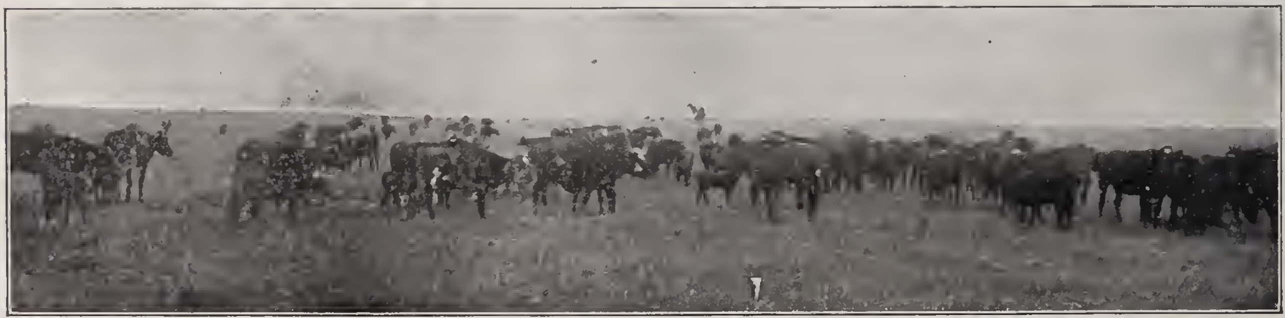


FIG. 41. *A scene in the Llano Estacado. Here on the high grass plains vast herds of cattle are raised.*

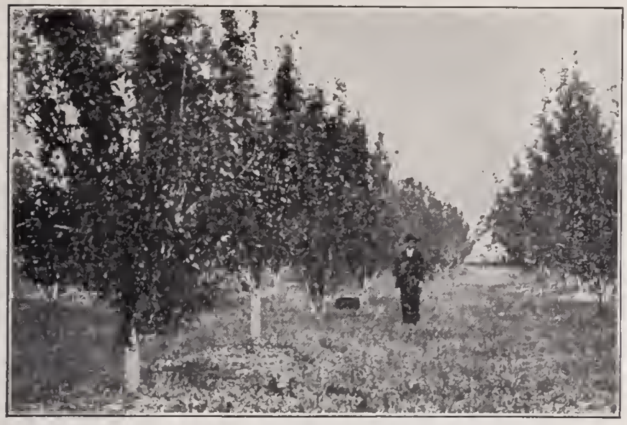


FIG. 43. *A pear orchard in the Canadian Valley, Great Plains Region.*

Panhandle and it has already become important as an agricultural country. The other portion of the Llano Estacado abounds in nutritious grasses which afford excellent grazing for vast herds of cattle. (Fig. 41.) Hence cattle raising forms the principal industry of this region. Amarillo in the Panhandle doubtless has grown more rapidly in recent years than any other city in Texas.

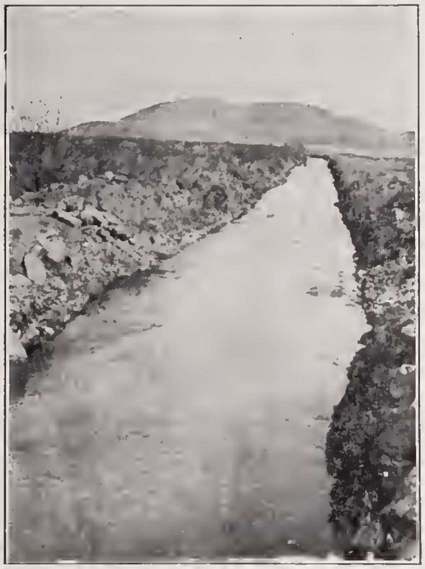


FIG. 44. *Irrigation canal in the Trans-Pecos in Toyah Valley.*

The *Edwards Plateau* has soil underlaid by chalky limestone. The summit of the plateau is grass-covered and is used chiefly for grazing. In its southern portion large areas have been brought under cultivation (Fig. 40) by the introduction of irrigation. Here the culture of the sugar beet has become a thriving industry. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 245.) White and cream-colored limestone and shell marble abound, and asphaltum, and guano found in Uvalde County in caves long the haunts of bats, are produced.

The Trans-Pecos Region; Location, Surface, and Products. This region, situated west of the Pecos River, is rough and rugged for it contains the Trans-Pecos ranges, the southern spurs of the Rockies. (Fig. 45.) Here agriculture is stimulated by irrigation (Fig. 44) and grain, fruits (Fig. 43), the sugar beet, and other vegetables are grown in increasing quantities.

Salt, copper, coal, and sulphur are found and cinnabar is obtained in large quantities. Here are immense quantities of white, black, and vari-colored marble, and silver is mined in paying quantities. In the valley of the Pecos gypsum of great purity is found.

History and Boundaries. From 1513 to 1521 all that great territory bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, from the Peninsula of Florida on the east to Yucatan on the west, was known in a general way as Florida. From 1521 to about 1600 the Panuco River (Mexico) was regarded as its western limit on the Gulf. A few years later the name Florida ceased to be applied to any territory west of the Mississippi River.

Until late in the seventeenth century, the area embraced within the limits of what is now known as the state of Texas had no name and no distinct geographical identity, and until early in the eighteenth century no boundaries.

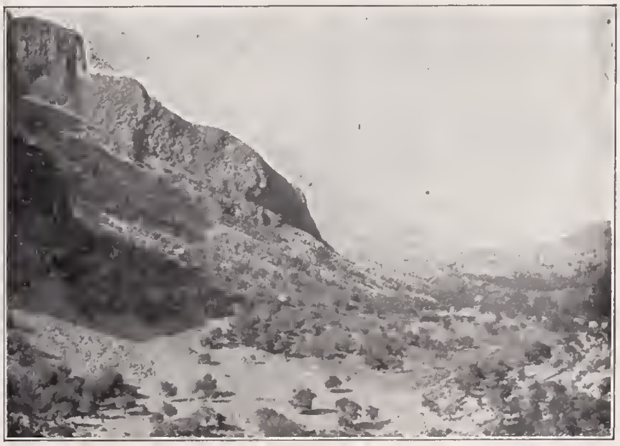


FIG. 45. *A characteristic landscape in the Trans-Pecos Province.*

Spain held undisputed claim to it from 1513 to 1685; from 1685 to 1762, it was claimed by both France and Spain; and from 1762 to 1800, it was under the exclusive and undisputed control of Spain.

Spain based her claim to the region upon the right of discovery. Columbus discovered the New World and set up the standard of Spain. Then through the expeditions and explorations of Ponce de Leon, Cortés, Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado, and Espejo in the southern part of North America, Spain strengthened her claim to the country. (Fig. 46.)

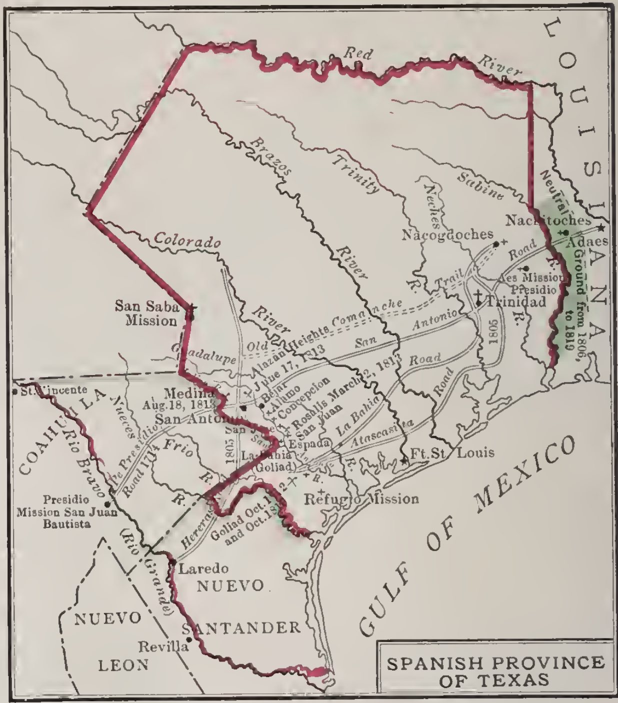


FIG. 47. *A map of the Spanish Province of Texas.*

France followed closely the fortunes of Spain and, in 1685, La Salle landed at Matagorda Bay and took possession of the region in the name of the French king. Then, in 1699, Iberville planted a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi which prospered and became permanent. Through this was established among the nations, France's claim to the Mississippi watershed. Later, under a claim granted by Louis XIV to Crozat, the great French trader, a trading post was set up at Nachitoches on the Red River and that now historic highway—the old San Antonio road—was opened.

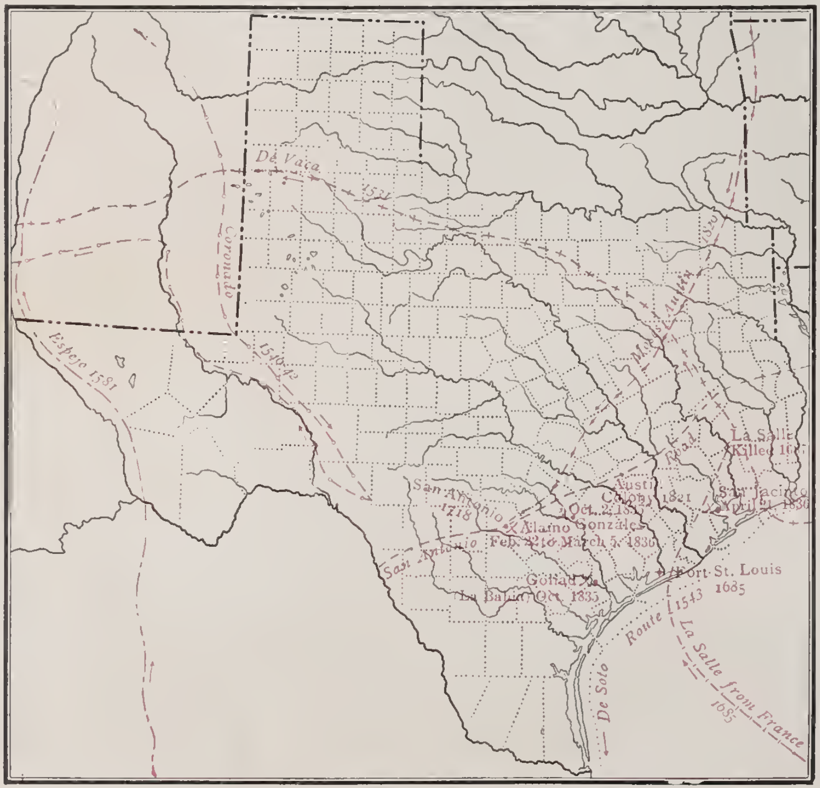


FIG. 46. *The earliest explorations and settlements in Texas.*

Spain opposed the advance of the French but was driven back. Unconquered, the Spaniards pushed their settlements farther northeast. France finally gave way, and Texas remained a Spanish province.

The cession of Louisiana to France by Spain in 1800 revived the original boundary dispute, and the United States, having purchased Louisiana from France in 1803, reasserted the old French claim. The respective claims of Spain and the United States were adjusted by the treaty of 1819–21. This took all territory east of the Sabine from Texas, and added it to Louisiana, but it also took from Louisiana all territory embraced within

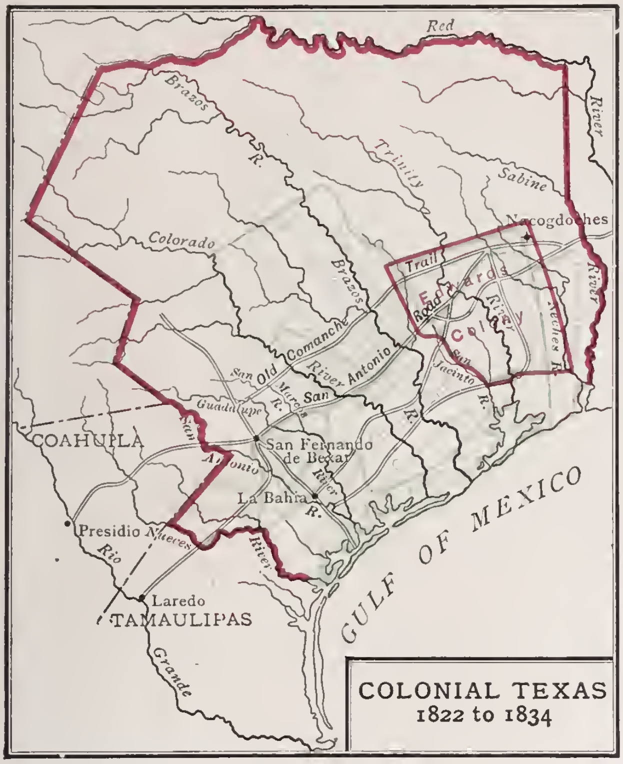


FIG. 48. *Colonial Texas 1822 to 1834.*

the watershed of the Mississippi River, west of meridian 100°, and south of the Arkansas. At that time this meridian was believed to be more than 100 miles east of its true place.

This territory (Fig. 47) was wrested from Spain by Mexico, in 1821, and from Mexico by the Republic of Texas in 1836. (Fig. 48.) The Republic of Texas reasserted the French claim, including under the old claim all the territory which the United States had ceded to Spain in 1819.

The original political unit of Texas was the province. Originally the territory was a part of Coahuila, but in 1727 it was made a separate province. (Fig. 47.) Between 1824 and 1834 it was divided into three departments—Bexar, Nacogdoches, and Brazos, each being a political unit. In 1835 delegates from various municipalities met in consultation and took action which resulted in the municipality becoming the political unit. (Fig. 49.) After Texas became a republic under law these municipalities became counties. (Fig. 50.)

In 1845 the Republic of Texas was incorporated by treaty into the United States as a state. The United States refused to recognize the claim of Texas to any territory not embraced within the old Spanish Province of Texas, except such portions of the Mexican states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas as extended east of the Rio Grande River.

This dispute between the United States and Texas was adjusted in 1850, by the United States paying Texas $10,000,000, for about 100,000 square miles of territory now included within the limits of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Oklahoma. (Fig. 50.) Since that time the boundaries of Texas have remained unchanged, with the exception of the Greer County area, which was conceded United States territory, in March, 1896, and now forms part of Oklahoma.

Anglo-American colonization in Texas began in 1821 under a concession made to Moses Austin to introduce three hundred

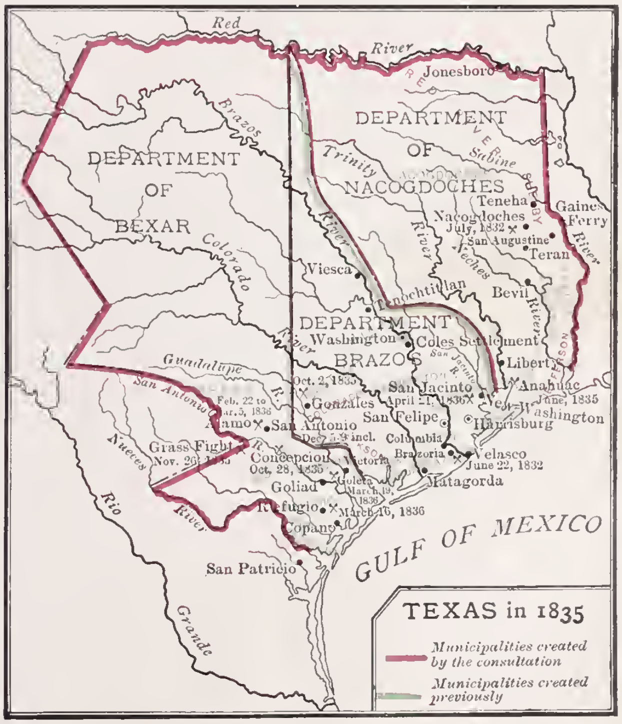


FIG. 49. *Texas in 1835.*

colonists into the territory. With some important modifications this concession, made by royal authority of Spain, was confirmed by the new government of Mexico. Later a general colonization law was enacted under which others obtained concessions, and at the close of about fourteen years more than 30,000 Anglo-Americans had settled in the territory. Within that period the growth of the country in population and wealth had been greater than during all of the preceding century.

As was to be expected between the people of two nationalities of such opposite antecedents, friction arose. This culminated, 1835–36, in the revolt of Texas. The war that grew out of this revolution was perhaps the most dramatic ever witnessed on the American continent. The tragedies enacted at the Alamo and Goliad are ever-recurring themes in song and story.

By the decisive battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the forces of Mexico, under the immediate command of Santa Anna, nominally president but really dictator of Mexico, were utterly destroyed or captured, Santa Anna himself being among the prisoners. Texas now organized herself into an independent republic and the Lone Star flag superseded the Mexican flag. She maintained her individual government as a republic for about ten years, but in December, 1845, her sovereignty as a republic was merged into the sovereignty of a state of the American Union, and the Stars and Stripes took the place of the Lone Star.

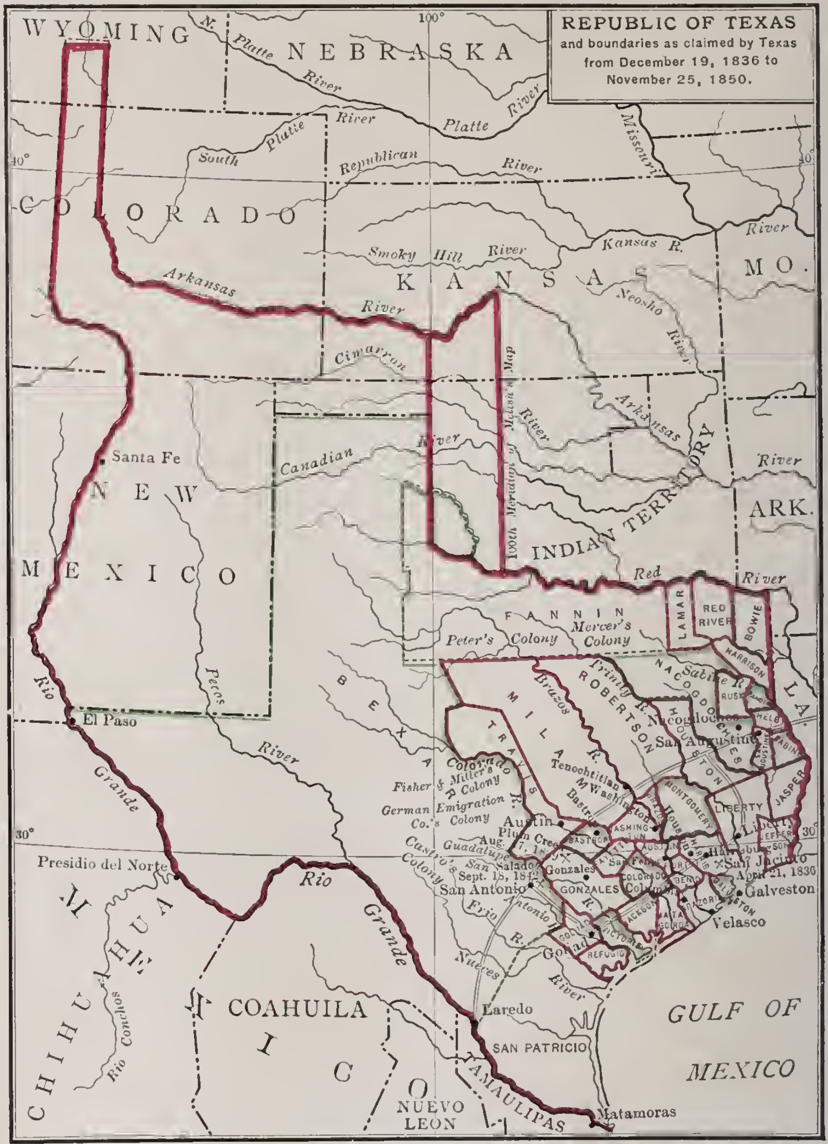
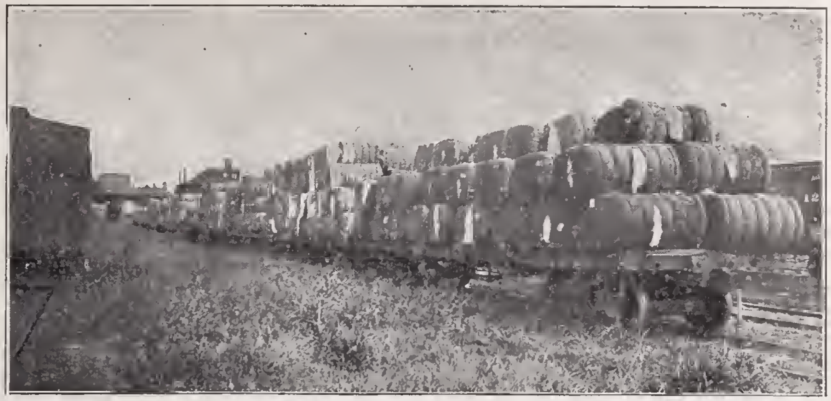


FIG. 50. *A map of the Republic of Texas.*

In 1861, along with the other Southern states, Texas seceded from the United States, joined her fortunes to the Southern Confederacy, and for four years the flag of the Confederacy was the emblem of her sovereignty. In 1870, the state was readmitted into the Union. Since that year, she has advanced among the states from nineteenth to sixth place in population; from twenty-eighth to first in railroad mileage; from thirty-fifth to fourth in number of farms; from fifth to first in production of cotton, and in many other ways has shown evidence of well-nigh marvelous development.



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 51. *A characteristic scene in Texas trade centers. The train is loaded with cotton ready for its journey to the factory.*

Commerce and Transportation. Unlike some of her sister states Texas has no great system of interior water ways. The development of a country depends chiefly upon roadways (Fig. 57) and other efficient transportation facilities. In Texas it is easily seen that the greatest factor in her marvelous growth has been the extension of railroads. (Fig. 52.)

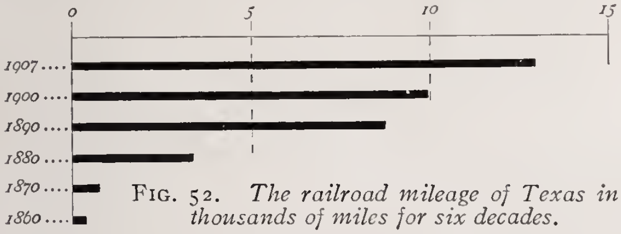


FIG. 52. *The railroad mileage of Texas in thousands of miles for six decades.*

Texas has, however, two important navigable water ways, Buffalo Bayou, extending from Houston to Galveston, and the ship canal connecting Port Arthur with the Gulf. These promise in the near future to well-nigh revolutionize her commerce, for provision has been made by the National Government for immediately deepening and extending these channels so that ocean-going vessels will be able to reach both Houston and Beaumont.

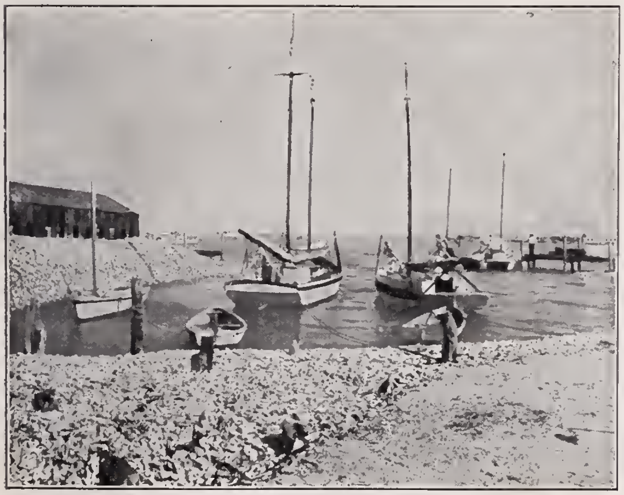


FIG. 53. *Oyster luggers at Port Lavaca. The oyster fisheries of the state are steadily growing in importance.*

The first mile of railroad was built in 1854 and by 1860 there were only 393 miles in operation. In 1870, the mileage had increased to 711 and in 1880, it amounted to 3,244 miles. (Fig. 52.) Since then, railroad building has kept steadily in advance of the development of the state and more than 12,900 miles now stretch out in every direction over the country. Although Texas has more miles of railroad than any other state, yet there is only about one mile of railroad to every twenty square miles of area. At the same time fifty-five counties have not a mile of railroad within their borders.

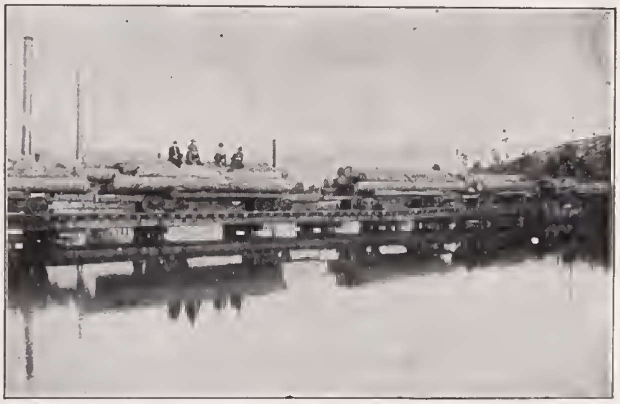


FIG. 54. *Hauling logs to a lumber mill. A scene in the pine timber belt of East Texas.*

The great trans-continental trunk lines that cross the state, giving connection with the seaports of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the four lines extending over into Mexico, afford ample facilities for interstate and foreign commerce. Of the seventy-six railroads in operation, the lines of twenty-three are entirely within the limits of the state.

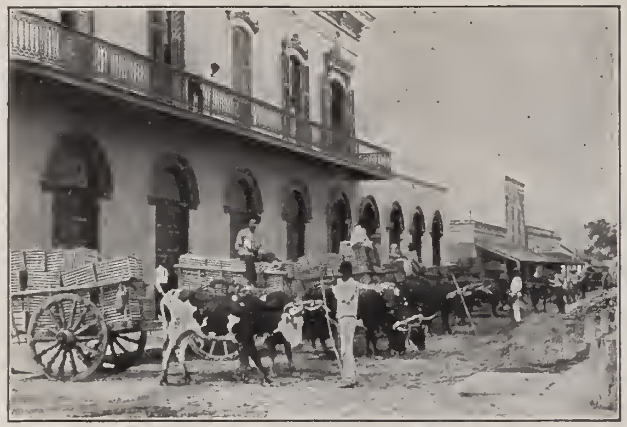


Fig. 55. *Unloading onions at a warehouse, Brownsville. The tributary country for which this city is the shipping center yields vast quantities of onions.*

Lumber, coal, merchandise, grain, cotton (Fig. 51), live stock, cotton seed and its products, crude petroleum, vegetables (Fig. 55), cement, brick and lime, forest products (Fig. 54), stone, sand, sugar, molasses, and flour in the order named constitute about eighty per cent of all the railway tonnage.

About ninety-nine and one-half per cent of the cotton grown in Texas is shipped out of the state, and by far the greater part through the port of Galveston.

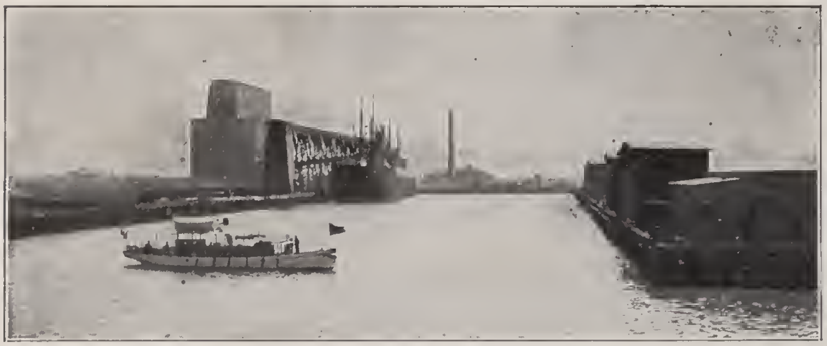


Fig. 56. *Railroad docks at Galveston. Here is loaded and unloaded much freight that is exchanged between America and foreign countries.*

Among United States exports cotton exceeds all others in value, and the shipments from Galveston comprise about one-half the total amount. It is therefore our country's greatest cotton port. The grain-growing states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska and of the Rocky Mountain plateau, are tributary to Galveston. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 195.) It follows naturally therefore that it has become one of the great grain ports of the United States.

Port Arthur and Corpus Christi (Fig. 4) are also important seaports while El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Laredo, being gateways to Mexico, carry on a large commerce with that republic.

There are more than 28,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and the rural free delivery has been extended over a large portion of the state.

Banking and Insurance. The growth of the national banking system since 1880 is significant of the development of the commercial interests. In 1880 there were thirteen national banks (Fig. 58) in Texas. By 1908 this number had increased to 527. The average deposits of the national banks in 1880 was $2,081,000. In 1908, the average has exceeded $115,000,000. There are also 234 state banks, and banking and trust companies with average deposits of about $35,000,000. Besides these, there are private banks with average deposits of more than $10,000,000.

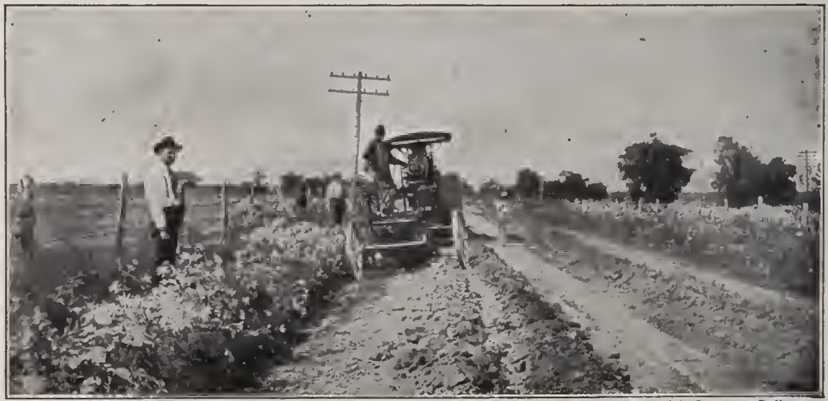

Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

Fig. 57. *A road-making machine. With the rapid development of interior trade the subject of good roads is receiving much attention.*

The insurance business of the state, under the supervision of the state department of insurance, has kept pace with other branches of commerce.

State Government. The present Constitution, adopted in 1876, has since been amended in several important respects.

A voter must have resided in the state one year, in the county six months, and in the election precinct thirty days. The voter must be a male person over the age of twenty-one and have paid his poll tax. There are no educational or property qualifications. The franchise is hedged about with rigid election laws which are modeled largely on the plan of the Australian system.

Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 58. *The interior of a national bank building, Dallas.*

The legislature consists of a House of Representatives of one hundred twenty-eight members chosen for a term of two years, and a Senate of thirty-one members chosen for a term of four years. The sessions of both houses are biennial, the legislature meeting in the capitol (Fig. 59) at Austin. The compensation of members is five dollars per day for sixty days; after that period it is two dollars per day.

To be eligible as a state senator, a person must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter, over the age of twenty-six, and a resident of the state for five years prior to his election. A member of the lower house must be over twenty-one years old, a qualified voter, a resident of the state for two years, and of the district he represents for one year prior to his election.

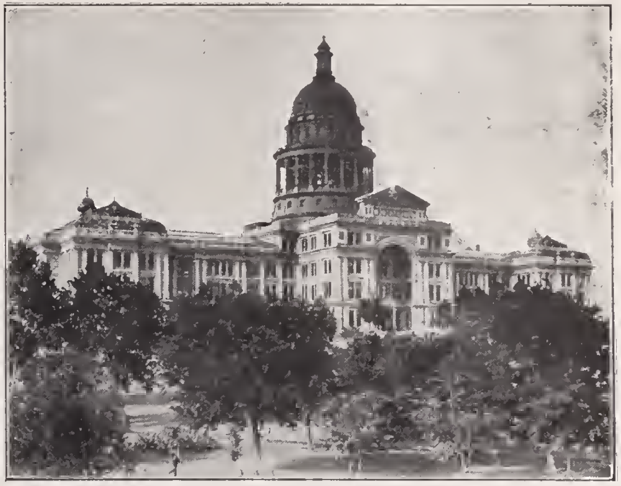


FIG. 59. *The capitol at Austin.*

The executive department consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-general, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Railroad Commission, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, Adjutant-general, and Commissioner of Insurance and Banking. The three last mentioned are appointed by the Governor; the others are elected by the people.

The Governor receives a salary of $4,000 a year and the use of a residence; each of the

FIG. 60. *The principal building of the State University at Austin.*

three Railroad Commissioners, $4,000 a year; and each of the other state officials, $2,500.

There is also a Lieutenant-governor who is elected by the people and serves as president of the Senate. The presiding officer of the lower house is the Speaker, who is chosen from among the members of that body.

The judicial department is composed of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, six courts of Civil Appeals, district courts, county courts, and justices' courts.

Commissioners' courts are more in the nature of boards of directors for transacting the business affairs of the county.

Salaries are paid as follows: Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, $4,000 per annum; judges of courts of Civil Appeals, $3,500 per annum; judges of district courts, $3,000 per annum; and judges of county courts, a sum not exceeding $2,500 in salary and fees. The compensation of justices of the peace is derived from fees.

Texas has two Senators and sixteen Representatives in the National Congress. (Fig. 61.)

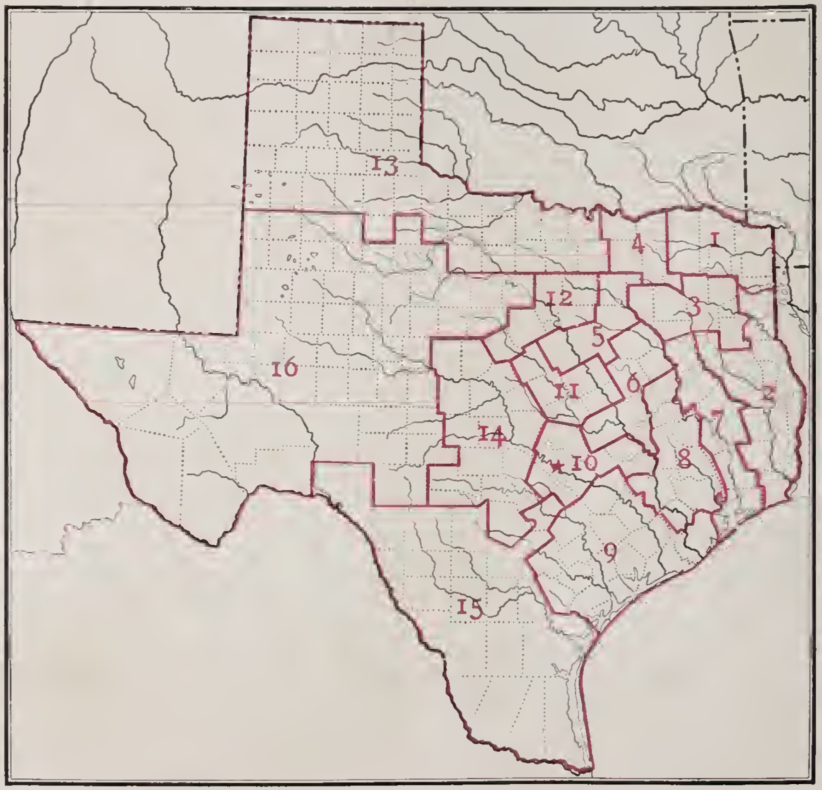


Fig. 61. *The Congressional districts of Texas, 1908.*

State Charitable and Penal Institutions. There are state prisons at Huntsville and Rusk and a reformatory at Gatesville for youthful criminals.

The state charitable institutions are: The home for ex-confederate soldiers located at Austin; asylums for the insane at Austin, Terrell, and San Antonio; a hospital for the insane at Abilene; and an orphan asylum located near Corsicana.

Education. The state makes provision for free education for all. The public school system consists of the State University at Austin (Fig. 60), with a medical branch at Galveston; the Agricultural and Mechanical College near Bryan; the College of Industrial Arts for girls at Denton; the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville (Fig. 65), the North Texas Normal College at Denton (Fig. 63), and the Southwest Texas Normal School at San Marcos (Fig. 64), institutions for the training of white teachers; the Prairie View Normal School in Waller County for the training of colored teachers; and the public free schools of the state. (Fig. 62.)

There are institutions also for the deaf, dumb, and blind of both white and colored in Austin. With the exception of the College of Industrial Arts and the three state normal schools for white teachers, all these institutions have been endowed by the state.

In addition to the income from these endowments, the state appropriates out of its general revenues nearly $600,000 a year for their maintenance.

The public free schools are maintained: by a poll tax of one dollar; by

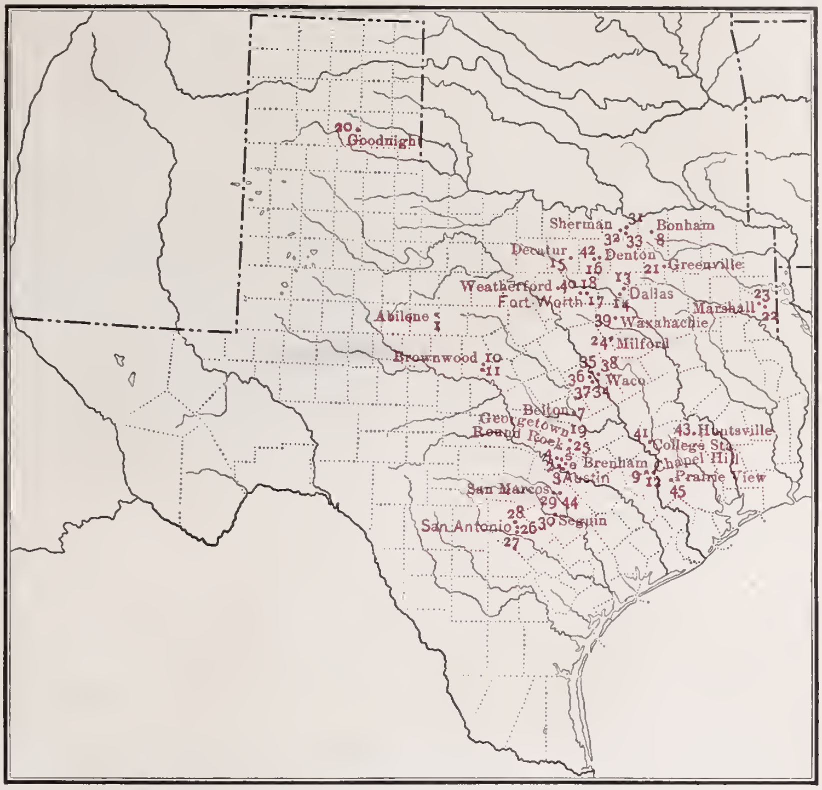


Fig. 62. *The leading educational institutions of Texas.*

an annual ad valorem tax not exceeding twenty cents on each $100 valuation; by the income from the permanent state fund; by the income from the county school fund; and by the income from local taxation, not exceeding fifty cents on each $100 in the urban and twenty cents on each $100 in rural districts. All children over seven and under seventeen years regardless of race, are entitled to the benefits of the public free school fund. This fund is apportioned per capita, according to the school census, but separate schools are provided for white and colored children.

From the school year 1900–01 to 1906–07, the number of pupils increased from 654,767 to 787,271. In addition to the pupils in the public free schools, large numbers attend the private and denominational schools of which there are many in all sections of the state.

The annual expenditures for the public

THE LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF TEXAS.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1 Simmons College, Bapt., Abilene.
2 St. Edwards College, Cath., Austin.
3 Sam Huston College, M. E. (colored), Austin.
4 Theological Seminary, Presb., Austin.
5 Tillotson Institute, Cong., Austin.
6 University of Texas, State, Austin.
7 Baylor Female College, Bapt., Belton.
8 Carlton College, Christian, Bonham.
9 Blinn Memorial College, M. E., Brenham.
10 Daniel Baker College, Presb., Brownwood.
11 Howard Payne College, Bapt., Brownwood.
12 Chapel Hill College, M. E. South, Chapel Hill.
13 Holy Trinity College, Cath., Dallas.
14 St. Mary's College and School of Music, Prot. Episc., Dallas.
15 North Texas Baptist College, Bapt., Decatur.
16 College of Industrial Arts (for girls), State, Denton.
17 Fort Worth University, M. E., Fort Worth.
18 Polytechnic College, M. E. South, Fort Worth.
19 Southwestern University, M. E. South, Georgetown.
20 Goodnight College, Bapt., Goodnight.
21 Burleson College, Bapt., Greenville.
22 Baptist College, Bapt. (colored), Marshall.
23 Wiley University, M. E. (colored), Marshall.
24 Texas Presbyterian Female College, Presb., Milford.
25 Round Rock College, Luth., Round Rock.
26 St. Louis College, Cath., San Antonio.
27 St. Mary's Hall, Prot. Episc., San Antonio.
28 San Antonio Female College, M. E., South, San Antonio.
29 Coronal Institute, M. E. South, San Marcos.
30 Guadalupe College, Bapt. (colored), Seguin.
31 Austin College, Presb., Sherman.
32 Carr-Burdett College, Christian, Sherman.
33 North Texas Female College, M. E. South, Sherman.
34 Baylor University, Bapt., Waco.
35 Central Texas College, Bapt. (colored), Waco.
36 Paul Quinn, African, M. E., Waco.
37 St. Basil's College, Cath., Waco.
38 Texas Christian University, Christian, Waco.
39 Trinity University, Cumb. Presb., Waxahachie.
40 Texas Female College, Cumb. Presb., Weatherford.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

41 Agricultural and Mechanical College, State, College Station.

PUBLIC NORMAL SCHOOLS

42 North Texas State Normal, Denton.
43 Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville.
44 Southwest Texas Normal, San Marcos.
45 Prairie View Normal (colored), Prairie View.

free schools of the state exceed $8,000,000, the expenditures increasing much more rapidly than the school population.

Population and Rank. In his "Winning of the West" Theodore Roosevelt characterizes the early population of Texas as follows:

"The warlike borderers who thronged across the Alleghenies, the restless and reckless hunters, the hard, dogged, frontier farmers, by dint of grim tenacity overcame and displaced Indians, French, and Spaniards alike, exactly as, fourteen hundred years before, Saxon and Angle had overcome and displaced the Cymric and Gaelic Celts. . . .

"They warred and settled from the high hill-valleys of the French Broad and the Upper Cumberland to the half-tropical basin of the Rio Grande, and to where the Golden Gate lets through the long-heaving waters of the Pacific. . . . The fathers followed Boone, or fought at King's Mountain; the sons marched south with Jackson to overcome the Creeks and beat back the British; the grandsons died at the Alamo, or charged to victory at San Jacinto. They were doing their share of a work that began with the conquest of Britain, that entered on its second and wider period after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, that culminated in the marvelous growth of the United States."

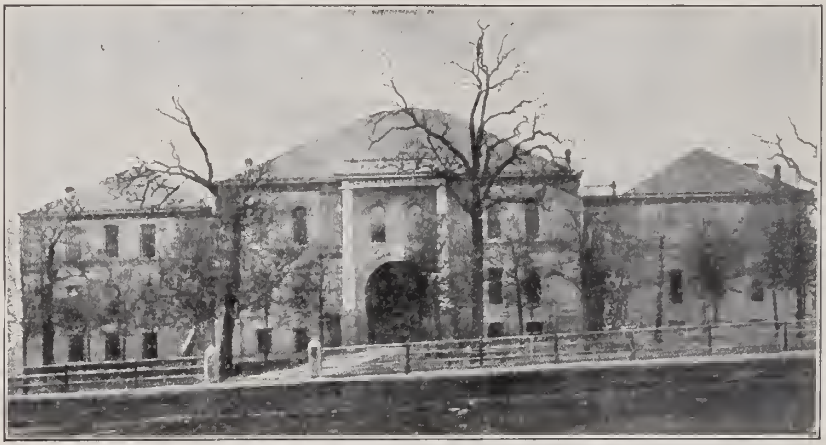


FIG. 63. *The North Texas State Normal College, Denton.*

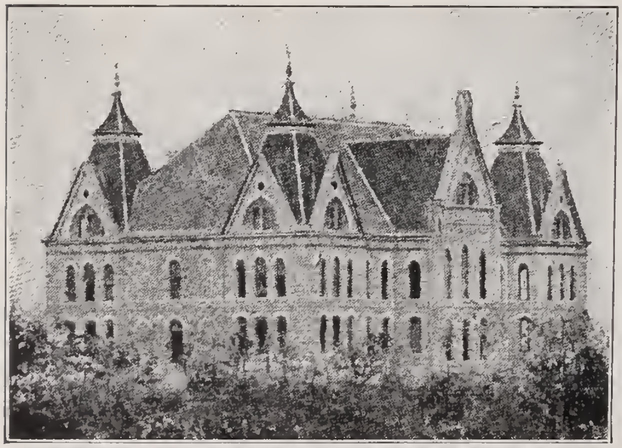


FIG. 64. *The Southwest Texas Normal School, San Marcos.*

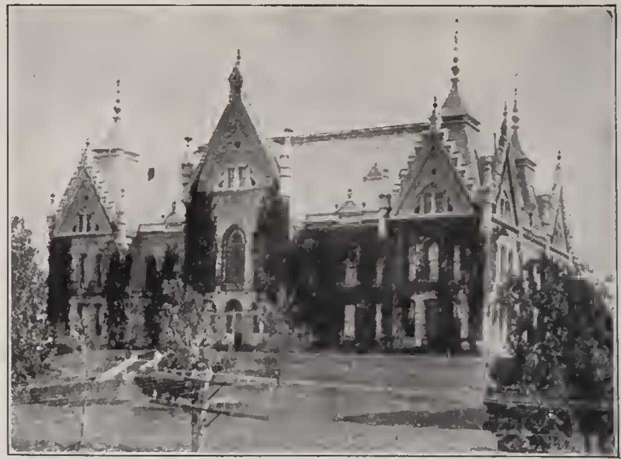


FIG. 65. *The Sam Houston Normal School, Huntsville.*

When Texas became a state of the Union (1845) the population had hardly reached 140,000. In 1850, it was 212,592; in 1900, 3,048,710 (Fig. 66); and now (1908) with approximately 4,000,000 people it easily

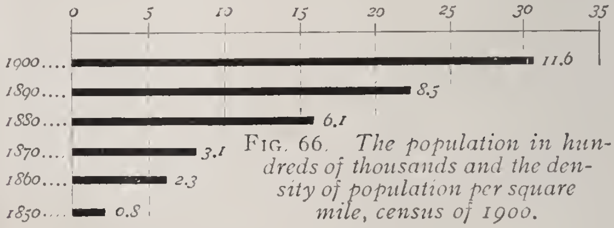
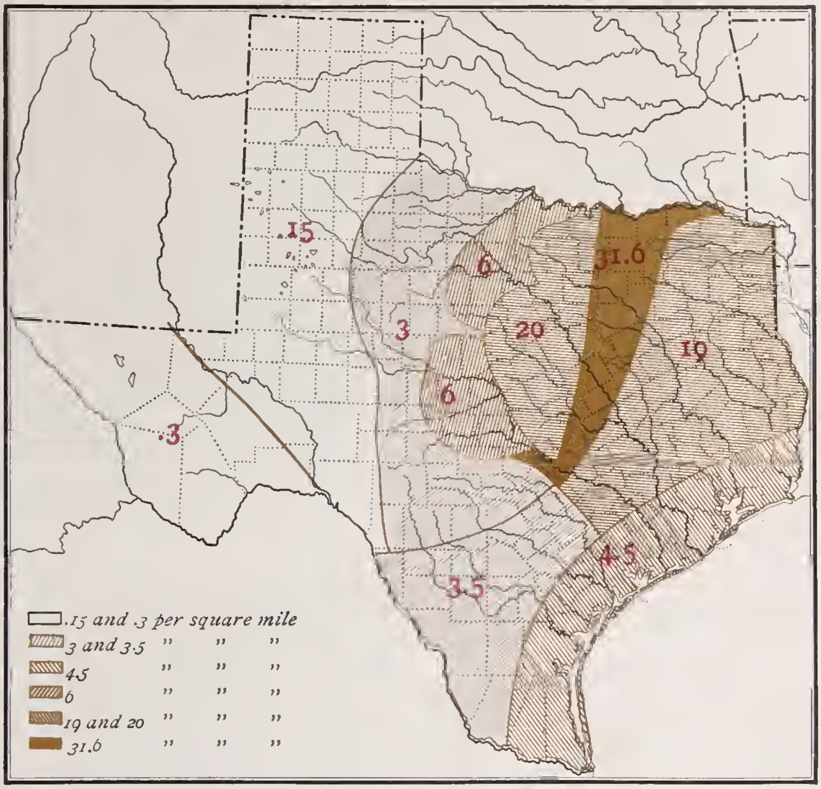


FIG. 66. *The population in hundreds of thousands and the density of population per square mile, census of 1900.*

ranks fifth among the states. About 250,000 of the inhabitants are native and foreign-born Mexicans; about 750,000 are negroes; and 3,000,000 are white persons.

Less than six per cent of the people are foreign born (Fig. 69), and of that number hardly half came from across the sea. Nearly 67 per cent of the inhabitants living in the state, in 1900, were born in Texas; about 27 per cent in other states of the Union; and the remainder in foreign countries—nearly one-half in Mexico. (Figs. 68 and 69.)



After Fig. 20, U. S. Topographic Atlas, Folio 3.

FIG. 67. *The distribution of rural population per square mile.*

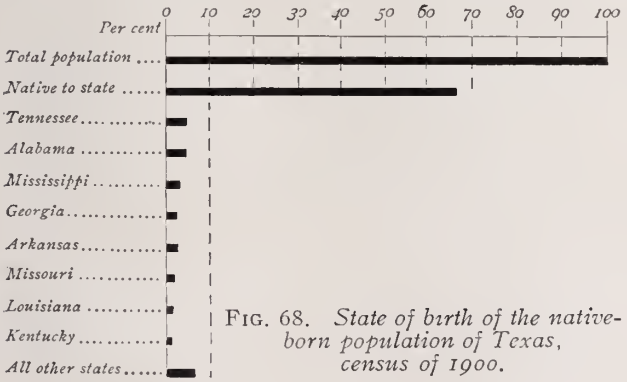


FIG. 68. *State of birth of the native-born population of Texas, census of 1900.*

In twenty-two counties along the Rio Grande border the Mexicans outnumber all other people; in eleven counties in eastern and southern Texas negroes lead in numbers. About twenty-four per cent of the population live in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and the remainder in the rural districts.

The net increase in the rural population, from 1890 to 1900, was the largest of any state in the Union, and larger than in all of the states north of Virginia, Kentucky, and Oklahoma to the Pacific. Excluding the other twelve Southern states, the increase in rural population was larger than in all the other states. (Fig. 67.) The increase in her white population born of native parents was 550,882, or larger than that of any other state, and about one and two-thirds times greater than that of New York (330,702). The average density of population in 1900 was 11.6 per square mile (Fig. 66) or a little less than half that of the United States as a whole. In Texas the family averages 5.2 in numbers, a higher average than that in any other state in the Union.

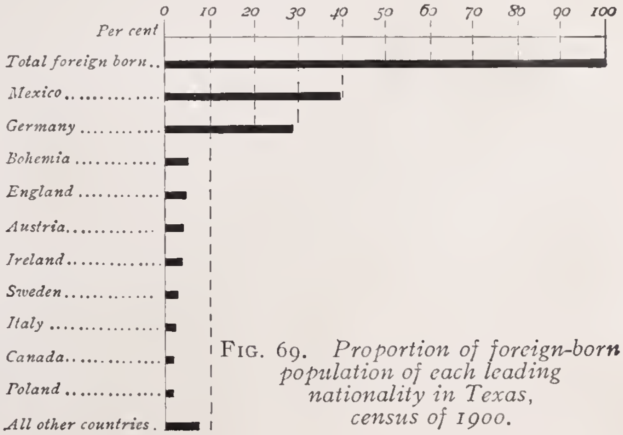


FIG. 69. *Proportion of foreign-born population of each leading nationality in Texas, census of 1900.*

II. *THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS*

Gain in Population. The increase in the population of the cities and towns (Fig. 70) and their marked development since 1900 has been without precedent in Texas. In that year only twenty-nine cities and towns in the state had a school population of more than 1,000. By 1907 there were forty-nine such cities and towns. At the same time the number of people in many of the larger cities had increased more than 100 per cent. The development of the vast resources of the state, largely through the extension of railroads, has been the principal cause of this rapid growth. Indeed, many of the towns, like Amarillo, the central city in the Panhandle, show an astounding gain. In 1900 an isolated place with less than 1,500 inhabitants, it is to-day a flourishing railroad center with a population of about 12,000.

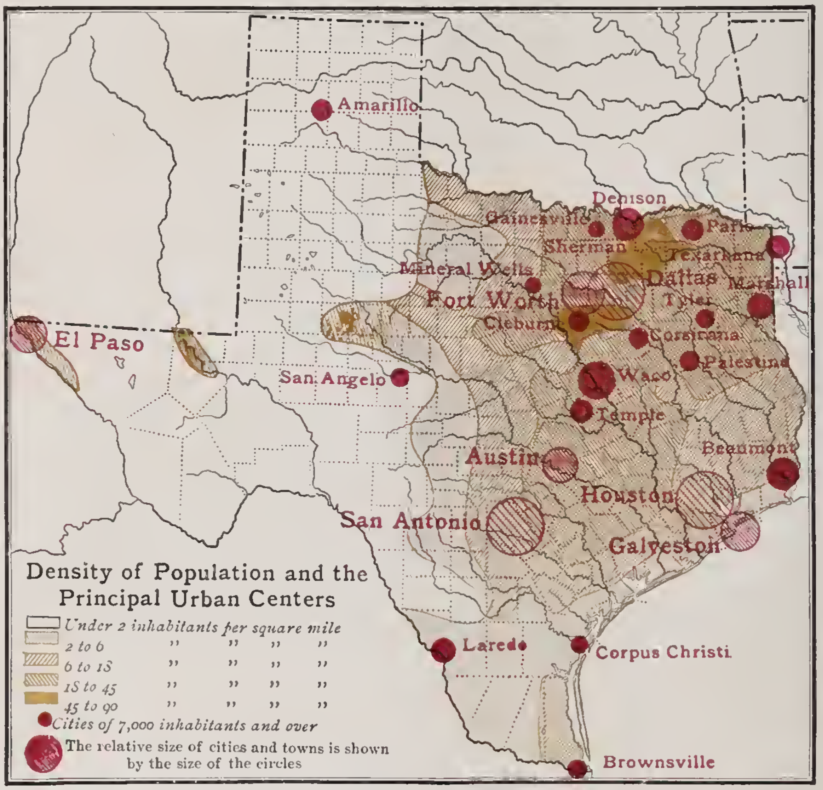


FIG. 70. *The density of population, census of 1900, and the principal urban centers, as estimated 1908.*

Gulf Coastal Plain; Coast and Fayette Prairie Region. Here among a group of important cities and towns we find Galveston, the greatest cotton market, and Houston, the chief interior one of the world.

Galveston (Fig. 72), with a fine, deep, landlocked harbor (Figs. 3 and 71) connected with the sea by a channel having a depth of more than twenty-eight feet, is the great seaport of Texas and one of the four great ports of the United States. Steamship lines connect it with Central and South American as well as with the important ports of Europe and the Far East. It is as stated the first cotton port, outranks all other ports in the Union in exports of cotton-seed products, stands third as a wheat-exporting port, and also exports large quantities of cattle, meat products, lumber, petroleum, and hides. The city is the Gulf terminal of a great railroad system west of the Mississippi. Miles of docks (Fig. 56) and wharves and great elevators furnish exceptional advantages for handling the vast products of the country. Since its partial destruction by a great storm in September, 1900, the city has been rebuilt, a granite wall (Fig. 71) constructed along the Gulf front, and the grade raised as a protection against future storms. Galveston is the seat of flourishing industries. Among these are extensive railroad and machine shops, a cotton mill, a bagging and cordage factory, flouring and rice mills, and a rope and twine factory. In addition it has a large wholesale trade. With the rebuilding of the city in 1900, the city reorganized its municipal government on a plan known as a "Commission Government," the successful working of which has commended it to various other cities in the United States.

Houston (Figs. 73 and 74), to the northwest, at the head of navigation on Buffalo Bayou (Fig. 7), which closely connects it with Galveston, is the

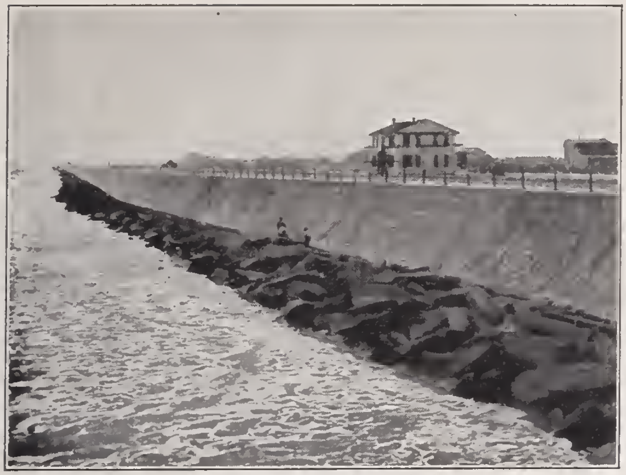


FIG. 71. *The sea wall at Galveston.*

leading railroad center of South Texas. Fourteen railroads converge here, connecting the city with every part of Texas as well as with every important point in the United States. Houston is one of the largest rice markets of the United States, distributing three times as great a quantity of rice as all the states east of the Mississippi. It is also a great lumber market and a shipping center for sugar and oil and for the products of the extensive truck and fruit farming districts of the tributary country. More than 90 per cent of all the figs, oranges, and lemons produced in the state are distributed here. The manufacturing industries of the city are increasing rapidly. Among its industrial plants are railroad shops, cotton-seed oil, rice, and lumber mills, a glass factory, and a petroleum refinery. It is also the seat of the Rice Institute, a technical school with an endowment of about $8,000,000.

Northeastward about eighty miles from Houston is the widely-known city of *Beaumont*. Until 1900 it owed its commercial importance to its vast lumber interests. As a result of the discovery of rich oil fields (Figs. 24 and 34) in the immediate vicinity in 1901, and the wonderful development of the rice industry in the surrounding country, it has rice mills, saw and planing mills, oil refineries, and an iron foundry, and is now entitled to rank among the first cities of the state. Not far away, in the oil region between Houston and Beaumont, have sprung up the thriving cities of *Humble*, *Dayton*, *Sour Lake*, and *Saratoga*. *Port Arthur*, directly southeast of Beaumont, on Sabine Lake, has in recent years become prominent as a seaport. The exports include large quantities of lumber, petroleum rice, other grains, and forest products. Northeast of that place, on Sabine River, we find *Orange*, the center of a great lumber industry, and adjacent to great oil and rice regions. Here is an oil refinery, and here paper was first made from pine shavings. It is on an important railroad, and the Sabine is navigable for small steamboats.

Southwestward, on the border of the Coast and Fayette prairies and on the Guadalupe River, is *Victoria*, in a great cattle-raising region where large areas are devoted to rice culture and truck farming, and where, among other products, cassava is successfully grown. Founded about 1833, Victoria is one of the old towns which, after the fashion of the Levite cities, received an allotment of 17,712 acres—town land. In the rice country, along the Colorado and midway between Victoria and Houston, are found *Eagle Lake*, a railroad town and a trade

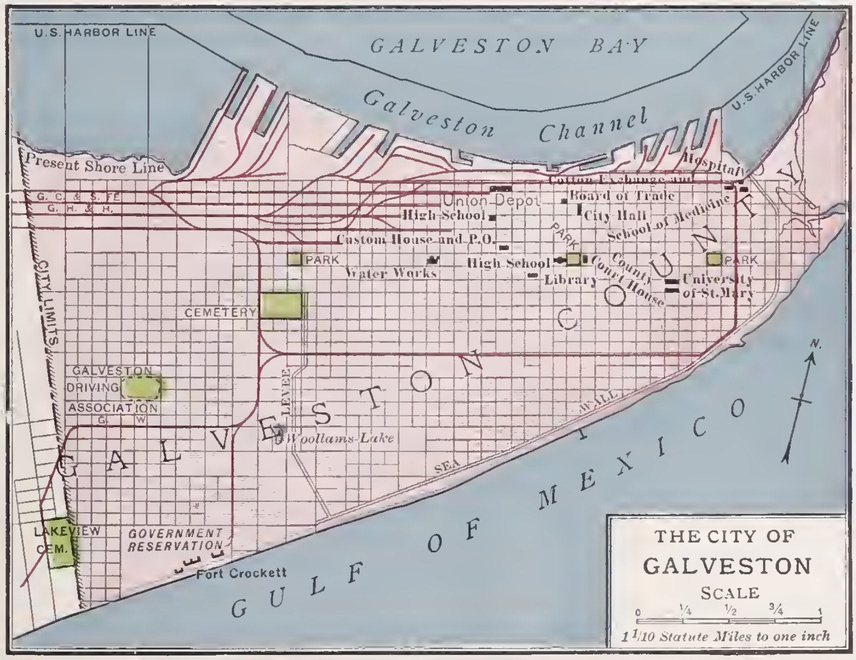


FIG. 72. *A map of the city of Galveston.*

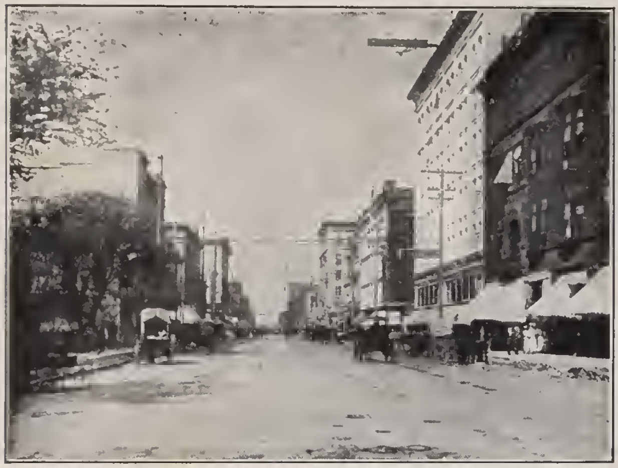


FIG. 73. *A view of Main Street, Houston.*

center of Colorado County; *El Campo*, a busy town with a rice mill; *Pierce*, in a locality where the culture of tea (Fig. 75) has been introduced; and a little to the southeast the flourishing town of *Bay City*.

Directly to the southeast of Victoria is *Port Lavaca*, the greatest oyster depot (Figs. 53 and 76) in Texas, and farther away to the southwest stands *Corpus Christi* (Fig. 4), the leading seaport of Southwest Texas. It is situated upon high bluffs fronting the bay, is popular both as a summer and winter resort, and with its extensive fisheries is a sportsmen's paradise in mid-winter. It is a great distributing point for early vegetables. West of the Nueces and near the Gulf Coast, where the building of railroads has encouraged the irrigation of large areas, are *Robstown*, *Alice*, *Kingsville*, *Falfurrias*, and other growing towns. Southward, directly on the border, on the Rio Grande about twenty miles from the Gulf, is *Brownsville* (Fig. 55), the most southerly place in Texas. Here is the site of Fort Brown, occupied by a United States garrison during the war with Mexico.

In the Fayette Prairie, northwest from Houston, among a number of thriving trade and industrial centers, in an agricultural region of great fertility, is *Brenham*, with a large cotton factory, a cotton-seed oil mill, compress, and other industrial plants. It has an extensive trade in cotton and truck-farming products. Brenham has a large German population and is the seat of two denominational colleges. East and beyond the Brazos is *Hempstead*, a flourishing railroad town, with a cotton-seed oil mill and compress and an extensive trade in watermelons; *Navasota*, the trade center of a great cotton region with a cotton-seed oil mill, a compress, and gins; and the busy town of *Bryan* with a cotton-seed oil mill and a compress, and a large trade in cotton, cattle, and hides; near by is located the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the state. *Huntsville*, farther to the northeast, will be best remembered as the home of General Sam Houston. It is the seat of the State Normal School (Fig. 65), which bears his name, and here is also located the State Penitentiary. Northeastward from Huntsville in the heart of the long-leaf forest stands *Lufkin*, a busy center of woodworking and other thriving industries.

Chief among the towns southwest of Brenham we find *La Grange* on the Colorado and at the junction of two railroads. It has a cotton compress and cotton-seed oil mill, and is the market of an agricultural region densely populated, chiefly by Germans and Bohemians. *Yoakum*, a railroad town to the southwestward, in an agricultural region of great fertility, has railroad shops, a large creamery, cotton gins, cotton-seed oil mills, and woodworking shops; *Cuero* (Fig. 78), a little farther away, near the Guadalupe, has a cotton factory, cotton-seed oil mill, a cotton compress, and other industrial

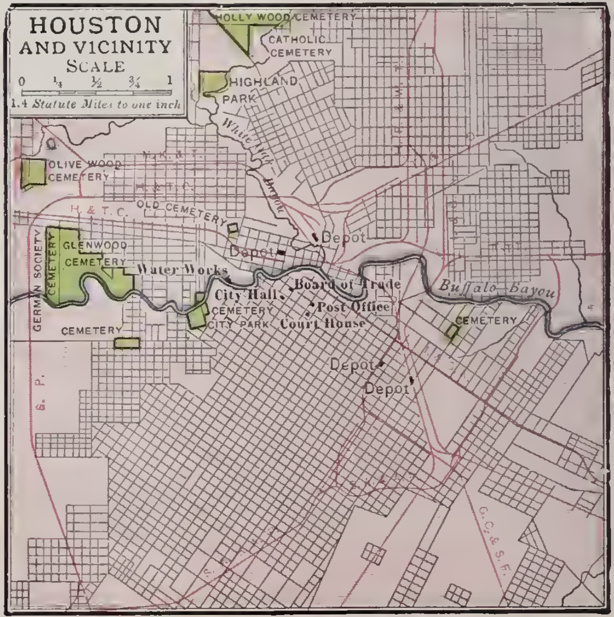


FIG. 74. *A map of the city of Houston and vicinity.*

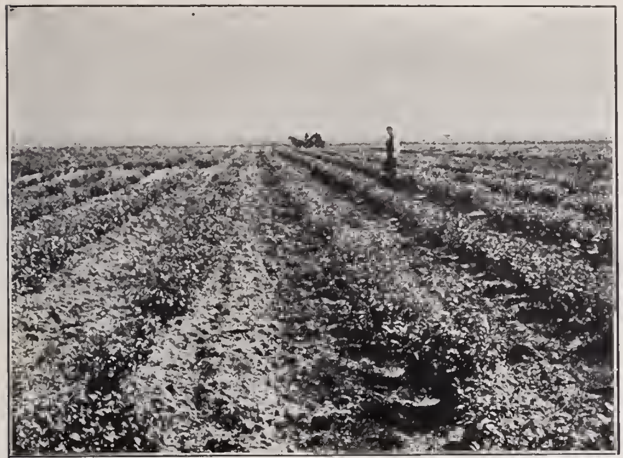


FIG. 75. *A tea plantation near Pierce. Tea is noteworthy among the new plants introduced into Texas.*

establishments and a large trade in cotton, hides, pecans, garden truck, poultry, and eggs.

Cities and Towns of the Rio Grande Plain. *Laredo*, on the Rio Grande, the chief town of the Plain, and the terminus of a railroad which connects with the Mexican roads on the through route to the city of Mexico, is the most important gateway to the Republic. In the tributary country live stock is raised and great quantities of onions (Fig. 79) are grown, for which Laredo is the great shipping point. It has railroad shops and other industrial plants. The city was founded about 1767. On the Rio Grande much farther north is *Eagle Pass*, in the bituminous coal region, and a center for coal and stock-raising industries.

Cities and Towns of the East Texas Timber Belt. Chief among the towns of the Belt is *Tyler*, on the edge of the hard-wood timber forest and in one of the great fruit-growing centers of East Texas; with numerous wholesale houses and many large manufactories, it is growing steadily in commercial importance; and southeastward from that place *Nacogdoches*, one of the oldest settlements in the state and the center of the Texas tobacco industry

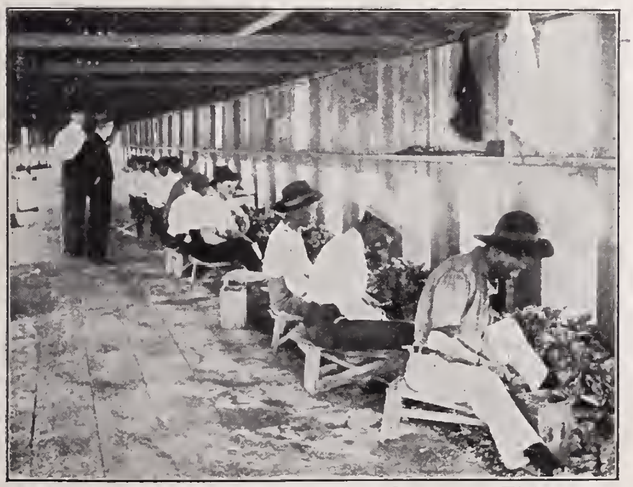


FIG. 76. *Opening oysters at Port Lavaca. This is one of the great centers for the shipment of oysters.*

Northeastward from Tyler is *Longview*, the northern terminus of one important railroad and at the crossing of three other roads; and farther to the east near the border of the state is *Marshall*, an important trading center for fruits, vegetables, and hard-wood lumber; here are railroad shops, a cotton compress, cotton-seed oil mill, and wood-working industries. Northward, directly on the border line between Texas and Arkansas, is *Texarkana*, the market for a fine agricultural section and the principal lumber center of North Texas; among its industrial plants are iron foundries, cotton compresses, and cotton-seed oil mills. Four great railroad lines converge and pass through this point, giving it excellent transportation facilities. To the southwest of Texarkana on the border of the Belt we find *Sulphur Springs*, in an agricultural region, yielding cotton, vegetables, and small fruits, and the site of a cotton compress, cotton gins, foundry, and box factory. To the southwest of Tyler lies *Athens*, in a region notable for its clay deposits, hence a flourishing center for brick, tile, and pottery (Fig. 77), *Palestine*, in the hard-wood timber belt and in a fine

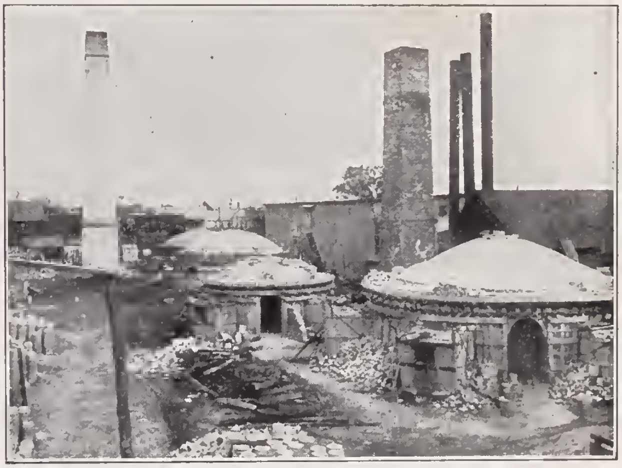


FIG. 77. *View of a pottery plant at Athens. Here may be seen the jars ready to be crated and shipped.*

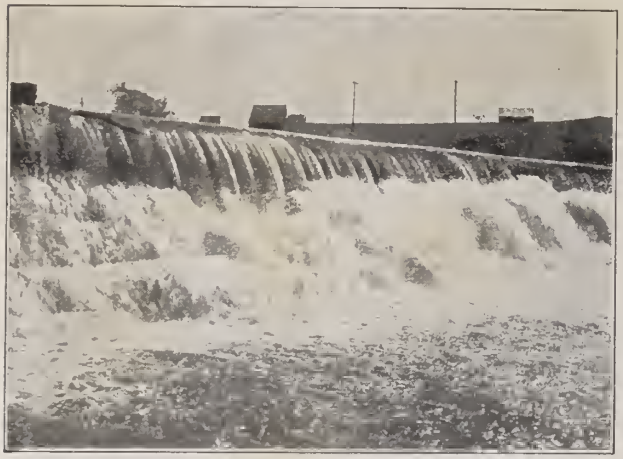


FIG. 78. *A dam across the Guadalupe, Cuero. The supply of water furnished here by the river is used to irrigate more than two thousand acres.*

agricultural country, has railroad machine shops; in the Brazos Valley and much farther away, *Calvert*, at the junction of two railroads, with a cotton-seed oil mill, cotton compress, and other industrial works; and with a lignite mine near by which supplies fuel for the railroads and factories. Near that place *Hearne*, a flourishing town at the junction of two railroads, has a large trade with the surrounding plantations and among industrial plants a large cotton compress and cotton-seed oil mill; and southwestward across the Brazos lies *Rockdale*, in an extremely fertile territory, yielding cotton and fruits which form the leading shipments; the most extensive lignite mines in the state are located here.

Bastrop on the left bank of the Colorado, is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been established about 1834. A railroad town, in a fine agricultural section and in the immediate vicinity of extensive pine forests, the sawing and shipping of pine lumber constitutes one of its chief industries. To the southeast of that place, *Smithville*, near the Colorado River, in the center of a fine farming section, has large railroad shops; and *Lockhart*, southwest from Smithville and about thirty miles south of Austin, is a thriving railroad town with a large trade in cotton and hides. Southeast from Lockhart, beautifully situated on the banks of the Guadalupe, is *Gonzales*, surrounded by a fertile farming and a great live-stock-raising region which here finds a ready market for its products. It has a large cotton mill and other manufacturing industries. Gonzales, one of the oldest cities in the state, was the scene of the first struggle of the Texans in the War for Independence, hence it is called the "Lexington of Texas."

Cities and Towns of the Black Prairie. All up and down the length of the Prairie the ever-increasing population has clustered in an unusual number of thriving cities and towns. Among these are three of the great cities of Texas—San Antonio, the oldest city in the state and the greatest railroad and commercial center of Southwest Texas; Austin, the Capital; and Dallas, the chief commercial city of North Texas.

San Antonio (Fig. 81) one of the great cities of the state, is situated near the source of the San Antonio River, which winds its way through the city. Among other streams that flow through San Antonio is San Pedro Creek with its boiling springs. Historic interest centers around the city, founded about 1716 by the Spaniards, and for nearly one hundred years the capital of the old Spanish Province of Texas. Near the center of the city is the old mission of the Alamo (Fig. 80), and Cathedral of San Fernando, and below the city the ruins of four other old missions. It has a large trade in cotton, live stock, hides, wool, pecans, and mohair, and in fruits and vegetables. In 1905 San Antonio ranked third among the industrial cities of Texas. Here are found a number of denominational colleges and also the Southwestern Insane

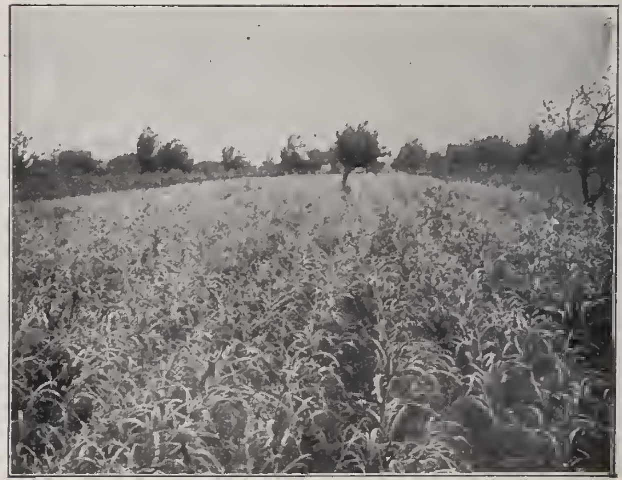


FIG. 79. *An onion field in the Rio Grande Plain. In the territory tributary to Laredo and beyond Eagle Pass great quantities of onions are grown.*

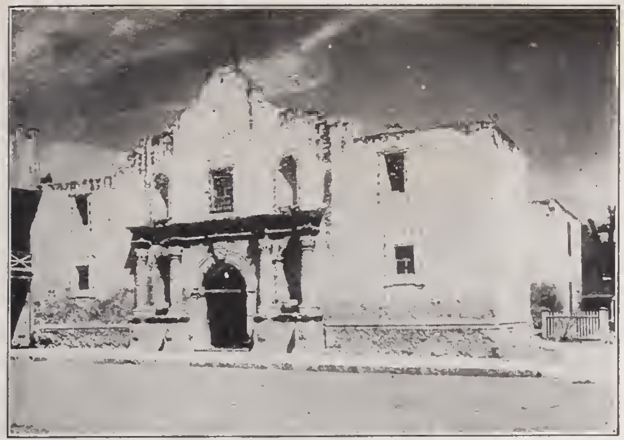


FIG. 80. *The Alamo, San Antonio, the most famous building in the history of Texas.*

Asylum. Fort Sam Houston, the second largest military post in the United States, is located here. Because of its elevation, dry climate, famous sulphur wells, and bath houses, the city has become widely known as a winter pleasure and health resort, frequented each year by thousands of tourists and invalids.

Uvalde, in the extreme western part of the prairie, the greatest center in the state of the asphaltum industry and for the shipping of honey and guano, also ships mohair; on the Guadalupe northeastward is *Seguin*, where the river furnishes excellent water power utilized by a flouring mill and other thriving industries; large quantities of cotton, hides, and pecans are shipped. Northwestward from that place we find *New Braunfels*, at the head of Comal River, a subterranean stream which furnishes water power for a large flouring mill, oil mill, and other industries; and a little farther northeast, *San Marcos*, the seat of a United States Government fish hatchery (Fig. 82) and the Southwest Texas State Normal School. (Fig. 64.)

Austin, the capital of Texas, is situated on the Colorado on a succession of picturesque hills extending back from both sides of the river and rising to an elevation of about 650 feet above sea level. It lies in a county which ranks seventh among the cotton-producing counties of Texas and of the Union. The State Capitol, State University (Figs. 59 and 60), State Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, the State Lunatic Asylum, and the Confederate Home are here. It is the seat of many educational institutions of high standing.

Directly northeast of Austin is *Georgetown*, with a number of thriving industries and adjacent to valuable mineral wells; and to the northeast *Taylor*, a great cotton and grain shipping point which is also noted for its shipments of fine cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs.

In the Brazos Valley northeast from Austin, and near the geographical center of the state, is *Waco*. It is one of the most flourishing cities in the state and, with six railroads converging here, a leading railroad center. Lying in the artesian belt, it has an abundant water supply, and with matchless transportation facilities and much raw material has become a center for manufactures. The town is an educational center, having good public free as well as excellent private schools.

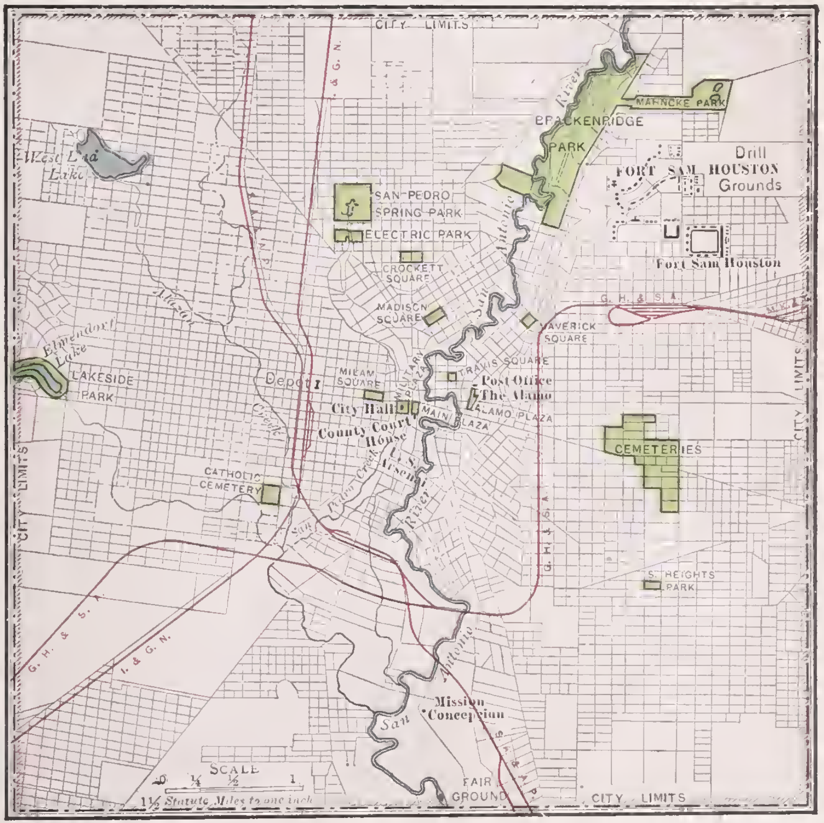
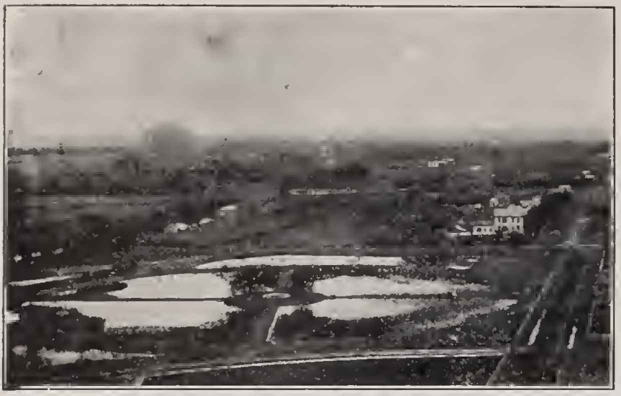


FIG. 81. *A map of San Antonio.*



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 82. *The government fish hatchery at San Marcos.*

Belton, on the edge of the Prairie about thirty miles southwest of Waco, is reached by two important railroads, has a large cotton factory, and is in a rich farming country which here finds an excellent market; closely connected with Belton by an interurban road, *Temple*, in the center of one of the most fertile sections of the state and at the intersection of two railroads, among other industrial establishments, has railroad shops, a cotton compress, and cotton-seed oil mills. Southeastward from that place, *Cameron*, in a rich farming country, has a number of thriving industries; directly northeast of that place lies *Marlin*, an interior cotton market, and a health resort famous for its 3,370-foot well of hot water; and north of Waco, *Hillsboro*, which has among other industrial plants a cotton factory and a cotton-seed oil mill.

Dallas (Fig. 83), the principal city of North Texas, is situated on the Trinity River, in the center of the most densely populated and the wealthiest section of the state. Its manufacturing plants include a large cotton factory (Fig. 27), a cement factory, one of the largest saddlery manufactories in the United States, and establishments for many minor industries. Its manufactured products exceed in value those of any other city in the state. Dallas is the leading wholesale and jobbing city of the Southwest, being one of the greatest distributors of agricultural implements in the Union. Here are several leading denominational colleges.

Surrounding Dallas are a number of thriving commercial and manufacturing towns. Among these on the south, *Waxahachie*, in the greatest cotton-producing county of the United States, has a cotton factory, flouring mills, and many minor industries; southeast from Waxahachie is *Ennis*, a prosperous town in the same county, at the junction of two railroad lines; while farther to the southeast is *Corsicana*, the leading center of the state for the production of illuminating oil and where there is a large oil refinery, a cotton factory, and many smaller industrial works; near by is the State Orphan Asylum. About thirty miles east of Dallas, *Terrell*, a growing railroad town in Kaufman County near a center of the peanut industry, has a large peanut factory, and the North Texas hospital for the insane is located here; to the northeast of Terrell, *Greenville*, with exceptional advantages for shipping, has a large trade in the staple products of the surrounding region; westward from that place and north of Dallas, *McKinney*, in one of the richest dairying and grain and cotton-growing regions of the state, is a city of much commercial importance.

Much farther north of Dallas, and not far from the border of the state, are found a number of the most important cities in the Prairie. *Sherman*, one of the most flourishing of these cities, in a rich agricultural district, has excellent advantages for industry and trade; here are a large cotton-seed oil mill, flouring mills, and other thriving manufacturing establishments. It is also a leading educational center, having several excellent colleges and a number of other

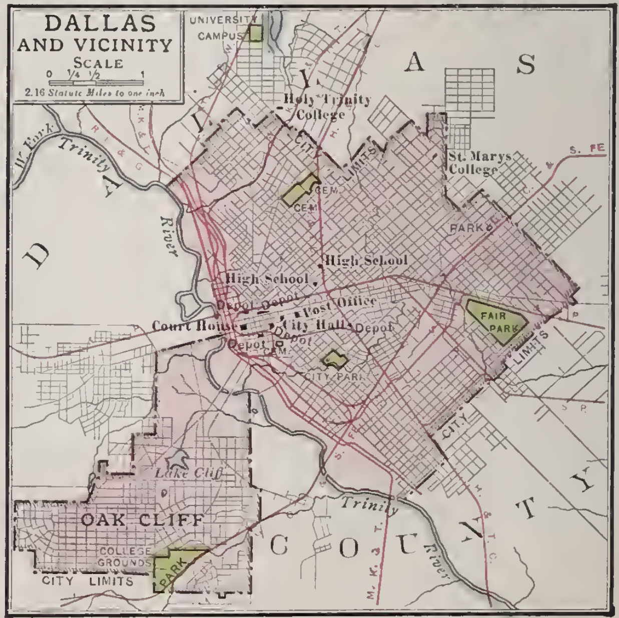


FIG. 83. *A map of the city of Dallas and vicinity.*

flourishing private schools. *Denison*, about ten miles farther to the northeast, is known as the Gate City. It is an important railroad center, being at the crossing of three great lines, and is closely connected with Sherman by an interurban road. Southeastward from that place *Bonham*, one of the flourishing towns of the Red River basin, is a great cotton and grain market and has a large cotton mill. Continuing eastward we reach *Honey Grove*, a busy railroad town in the center of a densely populated agricultural region of great fertility; beyond that *Paris*, one of the most flourishing railroad and industrial centers in North Texas, where are a cotton-seed oil mill, cotton compress, and iron works; and nearer the border of the prairie *Clarksville*, a growing railroad town, in the heart of a region that produces a long staple cotton which is but little inferior to the Sea Island product of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

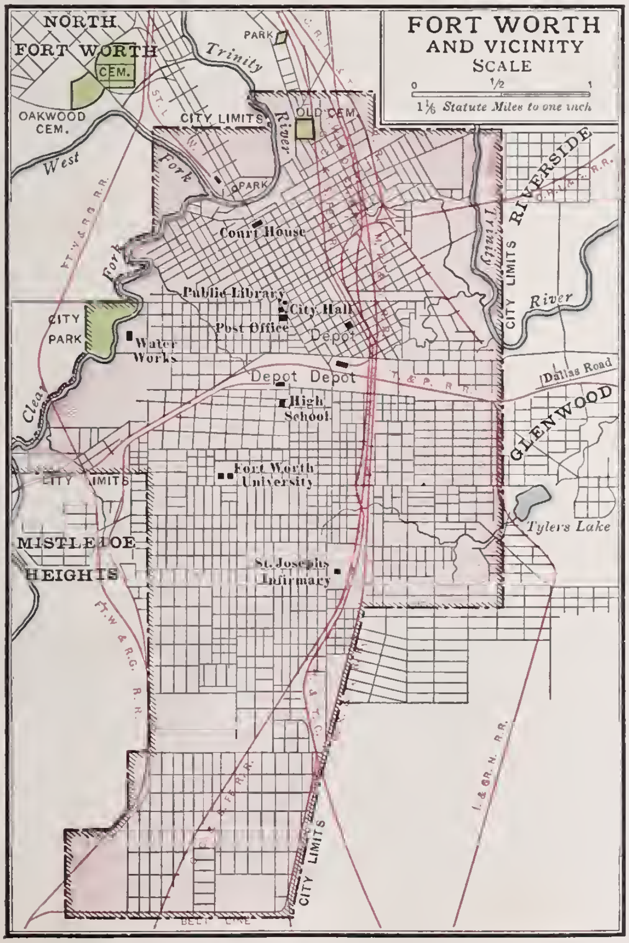
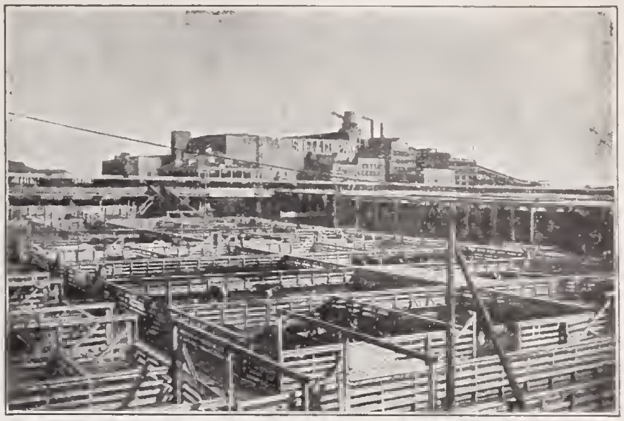


FIG. 84. *A map of the city of Fort Worth and vicinity.*

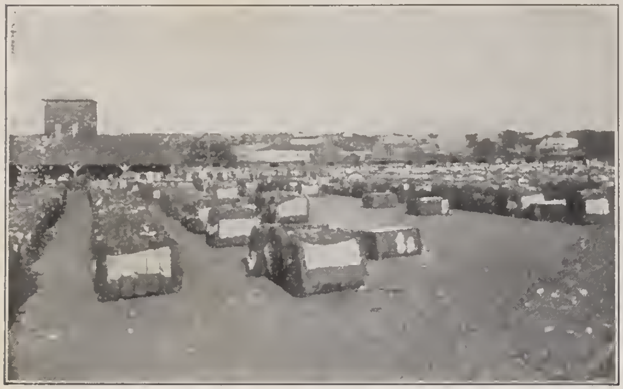


Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

FIG. 85. *A view of the packing houses and cattle pens of the Fort Worth stockyards.*

Cities and Towns of the Grand Prairie and the Cross Timbers. *Fort Worth* (Fig. 84), chief city of the group, situated on a bluff above Trinity River, is one of the three great railroad centers of Texas, and also stands fourth in population and in value of manufactured products. Here are the largest stockyards and packing plants (Fig. 85) of any city in the United States south of Kansas City, and the vast trade in cattle and hogs of the Southwest also centers here. Besides cotton-seed oil mills, compresses (Fig. 37), and a cotton factory, Forth Worth has extensive iron and steel works. The city has a good system of artesian wells which afford an abundant supply of water. It is an educational center of importance and is the seat of the Masonic Orphans home.

About thirty-five miles to the northeast of Fort Worth is *Denton*, the trade center of a grain and cotton-raising region, and the seat of a state normal school (Fig. 63), and north of that place *Gainesville*, in an excellent farming region, with a large trade in cotton, grain, and live stock as well as in poultry and small fruits. Northwestward, near the border of the Plain, stands *Bowie*, the greatest apple market in the state; south of that place and directly west of Fort Worth is *Weatherford*, at the crossing of two railroads, the market for an excellent agricultural (Fig. 86) and live-stock region. South and not far away from Fort Worth we find *Cleburne*, a trade center for a fine farming region; and to the southwest of Cleburne, nearer the border of the Plain, *Dublin*, a railroad town in the heart of a fine



Courtesy of A. Clogenson, Dallas.

Fig. 86. *A cotton compress at Weatherford. Notice the large number of bales ready for shipment.*

cotton, fruit, and grain section. Still farther to the southwest lies *Comanche*, a thriving railroad town in a fine cotton and grain region, and where apples are produced in commercial quantities; and southeast of that place *Lampasas*, a great live-stock, hide, wool, poultry, and pecan market; fine sulphur springs here have made the town one of the great health resorts of Texas.

Cities and Towns of the Central Prairies. Chief among the cities of the Prairies lying north of the Callahan Divide are *Mineral Wells*, situated in the eastern portion of Palo Pinto Country, about sixty miles west of Fort Worth, one of the great health resorts of the South, attracting more than 150,000 visitors annually; southwestward in the Abilene Country the thriving town of *Abilene*, with important rail connections with the territory east, west, north, and south; in the extreme north *Wichita Falls*, a flourishing city of the Red River basin, the trade center for a great wheat-growing section of Texas; and northwestward from that place among other flourishing towns are situated *Clarendon* and *Memphis*.

South of the Divide the most important town is *San Angelo*, at the western terminus of an important railroad and one of the greatest markets in the state for live stock, wool, hides, and pecans. Near by are fine irrigated farms where several crops of vegetables are produced in a season, especially celery of fine quality. San Angelo is also a much frequented health resort. Eastward from that place we find *Brownwood*, in a fine farming country which produces large crops of cotton and grain, and where the growing of pecans is a leading industry; and a little to the northwest of that place, *Coleman*, a prosperous railroad town, in the Coleman Country.

Cities of the Great Plains. Chief among the cities of the Plains is the great and rapidly growing city of *Amarillo* with railroad shops, street railroads, water and electric light plants, and numerous wholesale houses; southwest and midway between Amarillo and the border of New Mexico, *Hereford*, having hardly the germ of an existence in 1900, is now a thriving town with more than 3,000 population and all the conveniences of a modern city.

Far south at the border of the Plains, on the Edwards Plateau and on the Rio Grande, is the thriving railroad town of *Del Rio*, in a great stock-raising section, where Angora goats are raised and mohair is an important export. Northwestward from Del Rio and midway between Fort Worth and El Paso lies *Midland*, which owes its name to its situation.

Cities of the Trans-Pecos Region. *El Paso* (Fig. 87), the chief city of this region, on the Rio Grande at the extreme western point of the state, is an important railroad center and has a large and increasing trade with New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico. It is the seat of railroad shops and large smelting works (Fig. 35), and is rapidly growing in wealth and population.

Southeast and near by El Paso is *Ysleta*, the oldest permanent settlement in Texas; much farther to the southeast the railroad town of *Marfa*, county seat of Presidio County; and southward in the same county and on the Mexican border *Presidio*, the center of a silver-mining district.

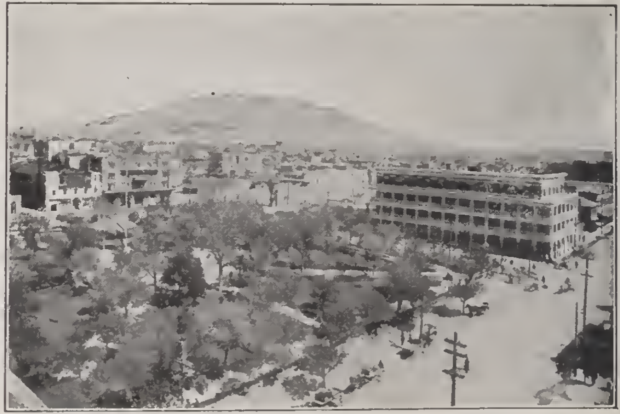


Fig. 87. *The Plaza at El Paso, the gateway to the Republic of Mexico. In the distance may be seen Franklin Mountain.*

III. *STATISTICS AND AIDS TO TEACHERS*

A List of the Counties of Texas, with the Origin of Names and Statistics of Special Interest

COUNTIES	NAMED FOR	ORGANIZED	AREA	POPULATION		FARM PROPERTY INCLUDING LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	*POPULATION
				1900	1890					
Physiographic										
Atascosa	Boggy	1856	1,182	7,143	6,459	$ 3,622,010	$ 559,327	$ 12,851	Pleasanton	600
Bosque	Woody	1854	972	17,390	14,224	7,281,714	1,357,440	253,404	Meridian	923
Brazoria	Brazos River	1837	1,438	14,861	11,506	4,403,415	637,008	239,631	Angleton	950
Brazos	Forked	1843	510	18,859	16,650	3,566,782	1,133,661	407,856	Bryan	3,589
Colorado	Colorado River	1837	948	22,203	19,512	7,432,670	1,803,664	205,391	Columbus	1,824
Comal	Basin	1846	569	7,008	6,398	3,654,391	593,477	956,170	New Braunfels	2,097
Concho	Shells	1878	941	1,427	1,065	2,680,064	160,619	....	Paint Rock	400
Delta	From shape	1870	266	15,249	9,117	3,718,887	1,236,128	261,421	Cooper	1,518
El Paso	The pass	1871	9,353	24,886	15,678	2,848,859	148,344	8,910,506	El Paso	15.906
Falls	Fall on Brazos River	1850	844	33,342	20,706	9,938,065	3,127,357	566,559	Marlin	3,092
Fort Bend	Fort on Brazos River	1838	897	16,538	10,586	7,597,543	089,663	362,710	Richmond	1,500
Freestone	Freestone (rock)	1851	947	18,910	15,987	3,661,252	1,380,980	126,187	Fairfield	750
Frio	Cold (water)	1871	1,064	4,200	3,112	3,283,306	405,196	8,358	Pearsall	1,200
Lampasas	Sulphurous	1856	755	8,625	7,584	3,745,164	625,015	121,547	Lampasas	2,107
Lavaca	Buffalo	1846	992	28,121	21,887	9,699,115	2,376,563	371,897	Hallettsville	1,457
Limestone	Limestone (rock)	1846	987	32,573	21,678	9,206,889	2,811,813	349,064	Groesbeck	1,462
Live Oak	Live oak wood	1856	1,123	2,268	2,055	2,838,082	245,081	3,119	Oakville	300
Llano	Plains	1856	977	7,301	6,772	3,245,036	521,659	52,530	Llano	2,000
Matagorda	Thick brush	1837	1,135	6,097	3,985	3,540,580	415,026	36,830	Bay City	437
Midland	Location	1885	972	1,741	1,033	1,975,767	214,822	20,596	Midland	2,200
Nueces	Pecans	1846	2,460	10,439	8,093	7,465,140	433,838	169,816	Corpus Christi	4,703
Palo Pinto	Paint walls	1857	971	12,291	8,320	3,569,033	559,745	128,194	Palo Pinto	600
Red River	Red River	1837	1,061	29,893	21,452	4,435,578	2,086,425	416,979	Clarksville	2,069
Rockwall	An underground wall	1873	171	8,531	5,972	3,122,058	863,142	139,491	Rockwall	1,245
Sabine	Juniper	1837	577	6,394	4,969	784,632	292,755	15,261	Hemphill	250
Valverde	Green valley	1885	3,034	5,263	2,874	3,059,344	266,570	13,000	Del Rio	1,980
Indian—Historic										
Cherokee	Indians	1846	990	25,154	22,975	3,216,565	1,364,544	530,478	Jacksonville	1,568
Comanche	Indians	1856	828	23,009	15,608	5,890,133	1,567,165	118 863	Comanche	2,070
Nacogdoches	Indians	1837	962	24,663	15,984	3,236,033	1,392,138	513,067	Nacogdoches	1,827
Panola	Indians	1846	814	21,404	14,328	2,366,582	1,123,366	776,013	Carthage	2,000
Pecos	Indians	1872	8,312	2,360	1,326	3,329,057	341,992	....	Fort Stockton	439
Wichita	Indians	1882	606	5,806	4,831	4,611,686	649,519	241,308	Wichita Falls	2,480
Exploration and Discovery										
Lasalle	Chevalier de La Salle	1880	1,707	2,303	2,139	3,454,813	167,374	3,287	Cotulla	800
Spanish Dominion, 1690–1821										
Angelina	Angel	1846	880	13,481	6,306	1,246,071	485,459	1,306,997	Lufkin	1,527
Aransas	Aransas River	1871	295	1,716	1,824	375,205	16,554	....	Rockport	1,153
Bandera	Bandera Pass	1856	1,007	5,332	3,795	1,818,212	238,110	16,240	Bandera	600
Bexar	Duke de Bexar	1837	1,268	69,422	49,266	9,378,451	1 211,544	6,897,629	San Antonio	53,321
Galveston	Count de Galvez	1839	438	44,116	31,476	2,803,544	576,094	5,041,932	Galveston	37,789
Medina	P. Medina	1848	1,284	7,783	5,730	3,717,324	461,842	22,380	Hondo	850
Presidio	Presidio Del Norte	1875	3,970	3,673	1,698	1,554,047	144,936	9,215	Marfa	900
Refugio	Mexican mission	1837	802	1,641	1,239	3,461 220	274,925	....	Refugio	800
San Augustine	Saint Augustine	1837	570	8,434	6,688	999,278	367,339	21,986	San Augustine	261
San Jacinto	Battle San Jacinto	1870	636	10,277	7,360	1,226,633	558,572	225,510	Coldspring	439
San Saba	Holy Savior	1856	1,150	7,569	6,641	3,890,972	569,451	68,417	San Saba	1,250
Trinity	Trinity River	1850	704	10,976	7,648	1,030,833	487,463	658,630	Groveton	1,000
Uvalde	Jose Uvalde	1856	1,579	5,263	2,874	3,406,281	265,412	19,093	Uvalde	1,889
Filibuster Era, 1801										
Nolan	Philip Nolan	1881	828	2,611	1,573	1,650,154	144,360	....	Sweet Water	670
Mexican-Spanish Revolution, 1810–1821										
Goliad	Municipality '36	1837	817	8,310	5,910	6,119,971	736,987	63,906	Goliad	1,200
Guadalupe	"Guadalupe Victoria"	1846	717	21,384	15,217	9,334,084	1,929,060	310,786	Seguin	2,421
Hidalgo	Guadalupe Hidalgo	1852	2,328	6,837	6,534	2,740,564	155,332	9,780	Hidalgo	650
Victoria	"Guadalupe Victoria"	1837	883	13,678	8,737	7,842,551	978,183	268,046	Victoria	4,010
Colonization Era, 1822–1832										
Austin	Stephen F. Austin	1837	712	20,676	17,859	7,533,700	1,819,042	235,887	Bellville	1,076
Bastrop	Baron de Bastrop	1837	881	26,845	20,736	5,723,014	2,170,871	349,481	Bastrop	2,145
Chambers	T. J. Chambers	1858	648	3,046	2,241	2,229,863	434,590	51,279	Wallisville	128
Dewitt	Green De Witt	1846	880	21,311	14,307	9,303,923	1,561,853	681,808	Cuero	3,422
Edwards	Hayden Edwards	1883	2,408	3,108	1,970	2,883,140	576,718	41,292	Rocksprings	500
Leon	Alonzo de Leon	1846	1,066	18,072	13,841	2,675,293	1,200,649	73,801	Centerville	400
McMullen	John McMullen	1877	1,180	1,024	1,038	1,397,806	54,612	....	Tilden	506
Robertson	S. C. Robertson	1838	913	31,480	26,506	5,654,950	1,971,784	872,540	Franklin	1,000
San Patricio	Ireland's patron saint	1837	700	2,372	1,312	2,010,423	226,707	....	Sinton	27
Mexican Republic, 1824–1826										
Blanco	Gov. Blanco	1858	762	4,703	4,649	2,543,770	367,966	16,438	Johnson City	344
Garza	Family of Garza	1876	821	185	14	1,149,002	155,004	....	Post	....
Gonzales	Gov. R. Gonzales	1837	1,079	28,882	18,016	8,603,019	2,231,374	345,865	Gonzales	4,297
Navarro	J. A. Navarro	1846	1,136	43,374	26,373	11,957,205	3,463,160	2,578,180	Corsicana	9,313
Zavala	L. D. Zavala	1884	1,328	792	1,097	1,311,849	153,538	....	Batesville	38
Americanization, 1822–1835										
Calhoun	Jno. C. Calhoun	1846	592	2,395	815	1,914,893	166,353	11,215	Port Lavaca	1,500
Clay	Henry Clay	1873	1,250	9,231	7,503	7,594,553	1,111,636	195,208	Henrietta	1,614
Fayette	Gen. La Fayette	1838	992	36,542	31,481	12,530,960	3,516,887	646,208	La Grange	2,392
Jackson	Andrew Jackson	1837	888	6,094	3,281	4,194,879	390,059	26,165	Edna	....
Jasper	Sergt. Jasper	1837	977	7,138	5,592	796 778	258,017	21,517	Jasper	1,000
Knox	Gen. Henry Knox	1886	947	2,322	1,134	1,667,464	206,497	....	Benjamin	....
Liberty	Municipality '36	1837	1,162	8,102	4,230	1,986,194	393,064	141,003	Liberty	865
Madison	James Madison	1854	488	10,432	8,512	1,822,263	779,820	39,101	Madisonville	1,600
Marion	Francis Marion	1860	384	10,754	10,862	625,355	295,442	681,538	Jefferson	2,850
Montgomery	Gen. Montgomery	1837	1,066	17,067	11,765	1,961,568	845,757	817,037	Conroe	1,500
Newton	Sergt. Newton	1846	903	7,282	4,650	625,172	258,620	1,508,693	Newton	....
Orange	Wild orange	1852	392	5,905	4,770	796,528	166,349	2,037,313	Orange	3,173
Shelby	Gen. Shelby	1837	814	20,452	14,365	2,400,153	1,091,773	323,225	Center	1,500
Washington	George Washington	1837	568	32,931	29,161	10,360,302	2,837,737	788,258	Brenham	5,968

---

* Census 1900 and estimates.

A List of the Counties of Texas, with the Origin of Names and Statistics of Special Interest—*Continued.*

COUNTIES	NAMED FOR	ORGANIZED	AREA	POPULATION		FARM PROPERTY INCLUDING LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	*POPULATION
				1900	1890					
Pioneer Settlers, 1822–1836										
Armstrong	A Pioneer	1890	870	1,205	944	$ 3,554,898	$ 332,268	....	Claude	500
Briscoe	Andrew Briscoe	1892	850	1,253	.....	781,159	82,039	$ 1 825	Silverton	400
Brown	Henry S. Brown	1857	911	16,019	11,421	4,542,948	1,040,040	617,631	Brownwood	3,965
Caldwell	Matthew Caldwell	1848	530	21,765	15,769	6,008,460	1,957,323	297,592	Lockhart	2,316
Cameron	Ewen Cameron	1848	2,203	16,095	14,424	9,787,533	517,337	108,680	Brownsville	6,305
Coleman	R. M. Coleman	1864	1,302	10,077	6,112	5,971,818	821,102	74,860	Coleman	1,362
Collin	C. McKinney	1880	828	50,087	36,736	20,805,952	5,468,012	1,643,068	McKinney	4,342
Coryell	James Coryell	1854	1,115	21,308	16,873	7,436,331	1,504,631	214,552	Gatesville	1,865
Crosby	Stephen Crosby	1886	984	788	346	1,398,955	122,894	......	Emma	200
Denton	Jno. B. Denton	1846	865	28,318	21,289	13,000,367	1,626,128	934,638	Denton	4,187
Gaines	Jas. Gaines	....	1,590	55	68	629,713	52,776	......	....	....
Hall	W. D. C. Hall	1890	868	1,670	703	3,384,138	378,793	12,180	Memphis	850
Harris	J. R. Harris	1837	1,761	63,786	37,240	6,521,536	1,000,799	13,035,491	Houston	44,633
Harrison	A Pioneer	1842	873	31,878	26,721	2,935,891	1,520,427	1,439,066	Marshall	7,855
Hill	Geo. W. Hill	1853	1,006	41,355	27,583	14,330,617	3,852,077	840,241	Hillsboro	5,346
Hopkins	Pioneer Family	1846	666	27,950	20,572	5,246,538	1,873,018	370,120	Sulphur Springs	3,635
Jefferson	Jeff Beaumont	1837	1,109	14,239	5,857	1,779,487	337,229	2,104,367	Beaumont	9,427
Johnson	M. T. Johnson	1854	740	33,819	22,313	10,336,955	2,433,887	1,508,126	Cleburne	7,493
Kerr	James Kerr	1856	1,210	4,980	4,462	3,615,122	390,998	79,597	Kerrville	1,423
Kinney	H. L. Kinney	1874	1,269	2,447	3,781	1,425,549	192,470	8,850	Brackettville	1.200
Loving	Oliver Loving	1893	873	33	3	992,916	87,567	....	....	....
Maverick	S. A. Maverick	1871	1,332	4,066	3,698	2,826,408	38,179	20,210	Eagle Pass	....
McLennan	N. McLennan	1850	1,080	59,772	39 203	17,002,186	3,892,816	3,128,554	Waco	20,686
Menard	W. B. Menard	1871	888	2,011	1.215	2,805,516	301,721	11,498	Menardville	250
Mills	John S. Mills	1887	604	7,851	5,493	2,398,577	550,886	19,996	Goldthwaite	1,282
Montague	Daniel Montague	1858	976	24,800	13,863	6,600,368	1,576,757	342,150	Montague	579
Parker	Family of Parkers	1856	888	25,823	21,682	6,758,787	1,736,044	744,771	Weatherford	4,786
Parmer	Martin Parmer	....	873	34	7	903,387	44,020	....	Parmerton	....
Smith	James Smith	1846	984	37,370	28,324	4,411,148	2,102,765	913 689	Tyler	8,069
Starr	James H. Starr	1848	2,510	11,469	10,749	2,187,879	218,368	2 820	Riogrande	600
Sterling	Captain Sterling	1891	821	1,127	.....	1,755,790	156,898	....	Sterling City	600
Sutton	Lt.-Col. Sutton, C. A.	1890	1,517	1,727	658	2,459,089	280,070	19,495	Sonora	....
Taylor	A Taylor Family	1878	900	10,499	6,957	3,588,739	522,842	208,058	Abilene	3,411
Throckmorton	—Throckmorton	1878	821	1,750	902	3,301,514	289,177	6,761	Throckmorton	....
Titus	An Old Settler	1846	421	12,292	8,190	1,690,815	780,525	146,268	Mount Pleasant	3,180
Wilbarger	Wilbarger Family	1881	932	5,759	7,092	3,297,286	563,048	97,108	Vernon	1,993
Wilson	James C. Wilson	1860	784	13,961	10,655	4,101,041	786,232	113,956	Floresville	895
Members of Consultation, 1835										
Archer	B. T. Archer	1880	960	2,508	2,101	4,104,473	189,997	4,697	Archer City	350
Grimes	Jesse Grimes	1846	770	26,106	21,312	4,771,435	1,644,110	241,495	Anderson	572
Hardin	William Hardin	1858	844	5,049	3,956	337,564	70,319	609,208	Kountze	400
Mitchell	A. E. Mitchell	1881	807	2,855	2,059	3,291,823	328,352	63,102	Colorado	2,200
Waller	Edwin Waller	1873	510	14,246	10,888	2,846,418	592,393	131,124	Hempstead	2,000
Wharton	W. H. Wharton	1846	1,137	16,942	7,584	6,162,815	1,160,595	66,402	Wharton	1,689
Texas-Mexican Revolution, 1835–1836										
Collingsworth (*a*)	— Collingsworth	1880	867	1,233	357	2,112,962	171,822	....	Wellington	87
Andrews (*b*)	Richard Andrews	....	1,591	87	24	1,590,924	181,275	....	....	....
Dimmit	(*c*) Philip Dimmit	1880	1,164	1,106	1,049	3,089,353	148,922	2,900	Carrizo Springs	700
Karnes	Henry Karnes	1854	740	8,681	3,637	4,624,387	779,441	61,046	Karnes City	600
Milam	B. R. Milam	1837	1,044	39,666	24,773	10,271,243	3.285,195	496,518	Cameron	3,341
Ward	Thomas W. Ward	1892	858	1,451	77	790,588	167,791	....	Barstow	250
Bailey	(*d*) — Bailey	....	1,000	4	.....	647,910	22,685	....	....	....
Bowie	James Bowie	1841	907	26,676	20,267	2,488,878	1,202,036	914,650	Boston	100
Cochran	— Cochran	....	959	25	.....	27.000	117,034	....	....	....
Cottle	G. W. Cottle	1892	956	1,002	240	1,919,861	222,231	....	Paducah	151
Crockett	Davy Crockett	1891	3,004	1,591	194	4,396,945	372,496	15,362	Ozona	600
Dickens	V. Dickens	1880	918	1,151	295	2,851,299	273.322	....	Dickens	250
Floyd	D. Floyd	1890	1,036	2,020	529	2,344,433	124,049	8,145	Floydada	332
Kent	R. Kent	1891	777	899	324	1,320,034	124,912	....	Clairemont	65
King	Wm. King	1891	928	490	173	1,643,464	146,456	......	Guthrie	101
Kimble	— Kimble	1876	1,302	2,503	2,243	1,934,951	186,278	8,829	Junction	750
Lynn	G. W. Lynn	....	821	17	24	377,833	194,935	....	Tahoka	200
Travis	Wm. B. Travis	1843	1,036	47,386	36,322	12,538,244	3,194,455	2,175,391	Austin	22,258
Callahan	(*e*) Jas. M. Callahan	1877	882	8,768	5,457	3,945,294	762,541	103,709	Baird	1,502
Duval	A Family	1876	1,887	8,483	7,598	1,871,084	234,319	14,509	San Diego	2,300
Fannin	James W. Fannin	1838	940	51,793	38,709	14,399,259	4,434,277	927,121	Bonham	5,042
Haskell	Charles Haskell	1885	843	2,637	1,665	1,765,490	189,396	5,452	Haskell	836
Shackelford	Dr. Shackelford	1874	926	2,461	2,012	4,127,190	473,054	42,383	Albany	1,200
Provisional Government of Texas, 1836										
Burnet	David G. Burnet	1854	1,010	10,528	10,747	4,927,160	743,828	66,640	Burnet	1,003
Carson	S. P. Carson	1888	860	469	356	955,848	36,473	....	Panhandle	300
Grayson	P. W. Grayson	1846	1,012	63,661	53,211	16,691,607	84,551	3,398,903	Sherman	10,243
Hardeman	Bailey Hardeman	1884	532	3,634	3,904	1,889,774	202,882	333,524	Quahnah	2,500
Potter	Robert Potter	1887	874	1,820	849	2,117,122	143,910	37,225	Amarillo	1,442
Somervell	A. Somervell	1875	200	3,498	3,419	709,485	169,375	6,571	Glen Rose	890
Constitutional Convention, March, 1836										
Childress	G. C. Childress	1887	660	2,138	1,175	2,012,145	177,641	21,178	Childress	692
Ellis	Richard Ellis	1850	1,066	50,059	31,774	18,509,165	5,216,610	1,072,655	Waxahachie	4,215
Rusk	Thomas J. Rusk	1843	915	26,099	18,559	3,252,224	1,576,508	211,781	Henderson	2,500
Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836.										
Baylor	H. W. Baylor	1879	957	3,052	2,595	2,750,661	259,813	57,418	Seymour	1,475
Borden	Gail Borden	1891	892	776	222	2,628,234	271,288	....	Gail	200
Burleson	Gen. Ed Burleson	1846	677	18,367	13,001	4,479,479	1,247,804	1,090,839	Caldwell	1,535
Cooke	W. G. Cooke	1849	1,000	27,494	24,696	10,179,493	2,276,939	1.299,221	Gainesville	7,874
Dawson	Nick Dawson	....	900	37	29	1,097,197	90,321	....	Lamesa	....
Deaf Smith	Erastus Smith	1880	1,477	843	179	1,187,802	86,250	....	Hereford	2,000
Eastland	W. M. Eastland	1873	947	17,971	10,373	3,892,573	1,010,635	183,775	Eastland	596
Erath	Gen. B. Erath	1856	1,110	29,966	21,594	6,945,629	1,819,958	419,185	Stephenville	1,902
Gillespie	R. A. Gillespie	1848	1,140	8,229	7,056	4,041,480	674,352	133,881	Fredericksburg	1,800

(*a*) Captor of Goliad. Killed: (*b*) at Concepcion; (*c*) at storming of Bexar; (*d*) at the Alamo, (*e*) at Goliad. * Census 1900 and estimates.

A List of the Counties of Texas, with the Origin of Names and Statistics of Special Interest—*Continued.*

COUNTIES	NAMED FOR	ORGANIZED	AREA	POPULATION		FARM PROPERTY INCLUDING LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	*POPULATION
				1900	1890					
Glasscock	G. W. Glasscock, Sr.	1893	952	286	208	$ 1,109,366	$ 182,457	....	Garden City	82
Hale	Lt. J. C. Hale	1888	1,036	1,680	721	1,487,748	218,047	$ 12,406	Plainview	....
Hockley	Gen. G. W. Hockley	...	977	44	.....	1,030,807	19,839	....	....	....
Houston	Gen. Sam Houston	1837	1,192	25,452	19,360	3,843,555	1,768,281	198,280	Crockett	2,612
Lamb	Lieut. Lamb	....	1,021	31	4	472,152	3,779	....	Olton	....
Lubbock	Tom Lubbock	1891	982	293	33	1,208,868	102,122	....	Lubbock	112
McCulloch	Ben McCulloch	1876	1,110	3,960	3,217	3,487,930	353,528	14,217	Brady	1,450
Motley	Dr. Wm. Motley	1891	984	1,257	139	2,994,753	259,070	2,800	Matador	158
Scurry	Wm. R. Scurry	1884	821	4,158	1,415	2,488,776	334,379	10,095	Snyder	1,200
Sherman	Gen. S. Sherman	1869	850	104	34	1,063,630	214,213	....	Stratford	....
Swisher	Jas. G. Swisher	1890	850	1,227	100	1,522,795	191,193	....	Tulia	400
Martin	Wyly Martin	1884	900	332	264	1,381,987	145,961	....	Stanton	56
Navy of the Republic										
Fisher	S. R. Fisher	1886	836	3,708	2,996	2,405,532	298,482	6,515	Robey	600
Moore	Com. E. W. Moore	1892	885	209	15	412,219	25,476	....	Dumas	24
Republic of the Rio Grande, 1829										
Zapata	A Mexican patriot	1858	1,269	4,760	3,562	636,846	26,603	....	Zapata	113
Statesmen of the Republic, 1836–1845										
Anderson	K. L. Anderson	1846	1,060	28,015	20,923	3,140,740	1,429,007	1,031,025	Palestine	8,297
Bee	B. E. Bee, Sr.	1858	875	7,720	3,720	3,762,685	373,928	12,621	Beeville	3,300
Hamilton	James Hamilton	1858	858	13,520	9,313	5,416,541	958,366	312,804	Hamilton	1,500
Henderson	J. P. Henderson	1846	940	19,970	12,285	3,238,256	1,474,149	154,332	Athens	2,467
Howard	V. E. Howard	1882	880	2,528	1,210	2,000,923	124,093	155,446	Big Springs	1,255
Hunt	M. Hunt	1846	888	47,295	31,885	12,894,056	3,802,380	1,327,750	Greenville	6,860
Irion	— Irion	1889	800	848	870	2,341,460	507,619	....	Sherwood	339
Jack	W. H. & P. C. Jack	1857	858	10,224	9,740	4,105,854	725,911	109,997	Jacksboro	1,311
Jones	Dr. Anson Jones	1881	900	7,053	3,797	4,080,573	574,094	146,646	Anson	1,000
Kaufman	D. S. Kaufman	1848	932	33,376	21,598	9,172,393	2,788,291	846,585	Kaufman	2,378
Lamar	M. B. Lamar	1841	903	48,627	37,302	10,857,523	3,390,162	1,226,559	Paris	10,142
Rains	Emory Rains	1870	252	6,127	3,909	1,189,770	434,892	20,013	Emory	1,000
Tarrant	E. H. Tarrant	1850	900	52,376	41,142	12,649,819	2,480,846	5,669,886	Fort Worth	26,688
Van Zandt	I. Van Zandt	1846	877	25,481	16,225	4 782,076	1,895.559	369,151	Canton	500
Wood	Geo. T. Wood	1850	688	21,048	13,932	2,813,801	1,280,543	378,302	Quitman	368
Jurists of Republic and State, 1836–1870										
Brewster	H. F. Brewster	1887	5,006	2,356	710	3,249,925	268,629	....	Alpine	1,200
Camp	J. L. Camp	1874	217	9,146	6,624	954,733	535,516	243,219	Pittsburg	1,783
Coke	Richard Coke	1889	850	3,430	2,059	2,599,863	415,562	9,720	Robert Lee	582
Dallam	Jas. W. Dallam	1891	1,463	146	112	433,610	551,274	....	Dalhart	1,800
Donley	S. P. Donley	1882	878	2,756	1,056	1,651,496	286,462	....	Clarendon	1,700
Franklin	B. C. Franklin	1875	325	8,674	6,481	1,429,730	547,562	81,999	Mount Vernon	800
Gray	Peter W. Gray	....	860	480	203	1,257,984	84,551	....	Lefors	16
Hansford	J. M. Hansford	1876	860	167	133	613,487	58,613	....	Hansford	41
Hartley	Q. C. & R. C. Hartley	1891	1,460	377	252	9,766,537	416,463	....	Channing	204
Hemphill	Jno. Hemphill	1887	860	815	519	1,994,539	293,896	....	Canadian	486
Hutchinson	A. Hutchinson	....	850	303	58	1,122,171	140,614	....	Plemons	40
Lipscomb	A. S. Lipscomb	1887	850	790	632	1,520,678	212,418	....	Lipscomb	100
Morris	W. W. Morris	1875	278	8,220	6,580	1,030,081	469,734	92,556	Daingerfield	1,000
Ochiltree	W. B. Ochiltree	1889	864	267	198	577,745	35,774	....	Ochiltree	10
Oldham	Wm. S. Oldham	1881	1,470	349	270	1,650,933	94,756	....	Tascosa	200
Roberts	Jno. S. Roberts	1889	860	620	326	1,241,933	41,815	....	Miami	500
Webb	James Webb	1848	3,421	21,851	14,842	2,724,250	320,371	360,384	Laredo	13,429
Wheeler	R. T. Wheeler	1879	851	636	778	1,479,990	247,961	....	Mobeetie	175
Williamson	R. M. Williamson	1848	1,169	38,072	25,909	17,080,864	4,581,689	1,062,337	Georgetown	2,790
Colonization, 1842–1845										
Castro	Henry Castro	....	870	500	9	618,935	48,963	....	Dimmitt	100
Annexation, 1845										
Cass	Lewis Cass	1846	945	22,841	22,554	2,569,485	1,162,697	485,801	Linden	600
Dallas	G. M. Dallas	1846	900	82,726	67,042	17,094,335	3,985,392	11,789,053	Dallas	42,638
Polk	James K. Polk	1846	1,110	14,447	10,332	1,372,706	667,763	859,657	Livingston	1,500
Tyler	John Tyler	1846	925	11,899	10,877	899,201	403,322	1,117,417	Woodville	518
Upshur	A. P. Upshur	1846	587	16,266	12,695	1,913,830	983,351	537,585	Gilmer	3,000
Walker	Robt. J. Walker	1846	754	15,813	12,874	1,708,596	711,746	90,745	Huntsville	2,485
Wise	Henry A. Wise	1856	843	27,116	24,134	7,704,721	1,831,373	297,542	Decatur	1,562
Statesmen, 1845–1890										
Bell	Gov. P. H. Bell	1850	1,091	45,535	33,377	13,909,399	3,591,575	1,640,773	Belton	3,700
Reagan	John H. Reagan	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	Stiles	12
Runnels	Gov. H. R. Runnels	1880	1,073	5,379	3,193	4,253,479	516,028	60,516	Ballinger	1,128
Schleicher	Gust. Schleicher	....	1,355	515	155	2,075,471	136,154	....	Eldorado	112
Terrell	A. W. Terrell	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	Sanderson	112
Rangers										
Foard	Robert L. Foard	1891	636	1,568	.. ...	1,894,593	353,485	3,462	Crowell	278
Hays	Capt. Jack Hays	1848	647	14,142	11,352	5,020,183	1,346,963	195,131	San Marcos	2,292
Historians										
Crane	Wm. C. Crane	....	850	51	15	924,832	199,739	....	.. ..	....
Kendall	G. W. Kendall	1862	613	4,013	3,826	2,110,433	278,306	48,758	Boerne	1,000
Yoakum	H. Yoakum	....	340	26	4	165,087	82,730	....	....	.....
Confederate Period, 1861–1865										
Ector	Gen. M. Ector	1891	976	381	224	1,144,896	69,681	....	Odessa	248
Gregg	Gen. J. Gregg	1873	287	12,343	9,402	1,031,006	438,057	502,895	Longview	3,591
Hood	Gen. J. B. Hood	1866	436	9,146	7,614	2,639,834	665,644	188,285	Granbury	1,410
Jeff Davis	Jefferson Davis	1887	1,922	1,150	1,394	2,253,580	223,456	....	Fort Davis	600
Lee	Robert E. Lee	1874	666	14,595	11,952	3,693,895	1,372,527	112,993	Giddings	1,400
Randall	H. Randall	1889	872	963	187	1,662,293	84.280	....	Canyon	1,000
Reeves	Geo. R. Reeves	1884	2,610	1,847	1,247	2,116,903	238,669	30,085	Pecos	639
Stephens	A. H. Stephens	1876	926	6,466	4,926	3,020,538	462,292	26,213	Breckenridge	650
Stonewall	Gen. T. J. Jackson	1888	777	2,183	1,024	1,476,566	191,748	3,275	Aspermont	400
Terry	Frank Terry	....	828	48	21	585,711	30,533	....	Brownfield	.....
Tom Green	Gen. Tom Green	1875	2,553	6,804	5,152	4,213,600	277,897	119,244	San Angelo	7,000
Upton	J. & W. F. Upton	....	1,190	48	52	1,631,536	76,637	....	....	......
Winkler	C. M. Winkler	....	888	60	18	392,584	40,383	....	....	......
Young	Wm. C. Young	1874	821	6,540	5,049	3,210,896	473,700	81,053	Graham	878
Miscellaneous										
Mason	Capt. Mason, U. S. A.	1858	968	5,573	5,180	3,599,645	587,161	50,250	Mason	1,137

* Census 1900 and estimates.

The Growth and Rank of Texas as a State by Decades from 1850 and for 1906.

	1850	RANK	1860	RANK	1870	RANK	1880	RANK	1890	RANK	1900	RANK	1906	RANK
Population	212,592	25	604,215	26	818,379	19	1,591,749	11	2,235,523	7	3,048,710	6	3,900,000	5
Railway mileage	....	..	306	26	571	28	2,696	12	9,630	3	10,153	2	12,838	1
Number of farms	12,198	26	42,891	17	61,125	35	174,134	8	228,126	4	....	..	....	..
Cotton, bales	58,072	9	431,463	5	350,628	5	805,284	2	1,471,242	1	2,609,018	1	4,174,200	1
Corn, bushels	6,028,876	20	16,500,702	18	20,554,538	9	29,065,172	14	69,112,150	8	109,970,350	..	155,804,782	7
Wheat, bushels	41,729	29	1.478,345	19	415,112	29	2,567,737	21	4,283,244	23	12,366,320	11	14,126,186	10
Oats, bushels	199,017	27	985,889	25	762,663	29	4,893,359	15	12,581,360	13	24,190,668	9	31,822,512	12
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1,332,158	9	1,846,612	9	2,188,041	3	1,460,079	8	5,505,452	3	3,299,135	5	....	..
Irish potatoes, bu.	94,645	29	174,182	33	208,383	32	228,832	38	899,505	33	1,342,316	30	2,394,409	25
Hay, tons	8,354	28	11,685	34	18,982	35	48,530	34	528,500	27	738,271	..	683,705	25
Sugar, pounds	8,821,200	3	6,118,800	2	2,524,060	2	5,941,200	2	5,482,030	2	2,766,600	..	2,789,250	..
Molasses, gallons	....	..	408,358	2	246,062	2	810,605	2	2,159,339	2	....	..	....	..
Sorghum molasses, gallons	....	..	112,412	11	174,509	17	432,059	16	1,749,910	5	....	..	....	..
Butter, pounds	2,344,900	24	5,850,583	20	3,712,747	26	13,899,320	17	32,100,560	12	47,991,492	8	....	..
Milk, gallons	....	..	....	37	62,711	37	296,806	34	118,475,320	13	251,342,698	10	....	..
Horses	76,760	17	325,689	8	525,304	8	805,606	2	1,026,002	3	1,201,609	2	....	..
Mules	12,463	11	63,334	8	61,322	9	132,447	3	227,432	2	526,551	1	....	..
Cattle	930,114	6	3,535,762	1	3,495,043	1	4,084,605	1	6,201,552	1	9,595,617	1	....	..
Hogs	692 022	16	1,371.532	12	1,202,445	8	1,950,371	8	2,252,476	8	2,778,881	8	....	..
Sheep	100,530	27	753,363	17	714,351	12	2,411,633	3	3,354,858	2	1,899,495	11	....	..
Chickens, dozen	....	..	....	..	....	..	3,127,770	13	11,523,717	9	13,562,302	5	....	..
Eggs, dozen	....	..	....	..	....	..	11,486,506	14	32,466,433	9	58,040,810	9	....	..
Tobacco, pounds	66,897	19	97,914	25	59,706	23	221,283	20	175,706	20	....	..	294,250	..
Rice, cleaned, pounds	88,203	11	26,031	9	63,844	9	62,152	8	108,423	8	6,882,711	1	237,030,086	2

Population of the Leading Cities and Towns of Texas at Each Federal Census from 1850 to 1900, and State Estimate for 1908.

CITIES	1908	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Houston	87,500	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845	.....
San Antonio	86,500	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235	3,488
Dallas	85,000	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....	.....
Fort Worth	54,500	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	38,500	37,789	29,084	22,248	13,818	.....	.....
El Paso	35,000	15,906	10,338	736	.....	.....	.....
Austin	30,000	22,258	14,575	.....	4,428	3,494	.....
Waco	28,500	20,686	14 445	7,295	3,008	.....	.....
Beaumont	22,000	9,427	3,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denison	21,000	11,807	10,958	8,091	1,386	.....	.....
Marshall	17,500	7,855	7,207	5,624	1,920	.....	1,189
Laredo	16,500	13,429	11,319	3,521	2,046	1,256	.....
Texarkana	16,000	5,256	2,852	3,223	.....	.....	.....
Paris	15,000	9,358	8,254	3,980	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	15,000	10,243	7,335	6,093	6,348	.....	.....
Temple	13,500	7,065	4,047	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyler	12,500	8,069	6,908	2,423	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo	12,000	1,442	482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleburne	12,000	7,493	3,278	1,855	686	.....	.....
Corsicana	11,500	9,313	6,285	3,373	80	.....	.....
Palestine	11,500	8,297	5,838	2,997	.....	.....	.....
San Angelo	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainesville	8,000	7,874	6,594	2,667	.....	.....	.....
Brownsville	7,500	6,305	6,134	4,938	4,905	.....	.....
Mineral Wells	7,500	2,048	577	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	7,000	4,703	4,387	3,257	2,140	175	.....
Abilene	6,500	3,411	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownwood	6,500	3,965	2,176	725	.....	.....	.....
Waxahachie	6,200	4,215	3,076	1,354	.....	.....	.....
Brenham	6,000	5,968	5,209	4,101	2,221	920	.....
Nacogdoches	6,000	1,827	1,138	333	500	485	468
Weatherford	5,700	4,786	3,369	2,046	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro	5,600	5,346	2,541	.....	313	153	.....
Victoria	5,400	4,010	3,046	.....	2,534	1,986	806
Greenville	5,300	6,860	4,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Fort Worth	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrell	5,000	6,330	2,988	2,603	.....	.....	.....
Wichita Falls	5,000	2,480	1,987	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belton	4,500	3,700	3,000	1,797	281	.....	.....
Denton	4,500	4,187	2,558	1,194	361	.....	.....
Ennis	4,500	4,919	2,171	1,351	.....	.....	.....
Bryan	4,500	3,589	2,979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston Heights	4,500	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	4,500	3,835	3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Marcos	4,500	2,292	2,335	1,232	742	.....	.....
Lufkin	4,500	1,527	529	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKinney	4,500	4,342	2,489	1,479	503	.....	.....
Sulphur Springs	4,350	3,635	3,038	1,854	921	621	.....
Cuero	4,250	3,422	2,442	1,333	.....	.....	.....
Bonham	4,200	5,042	3,361	1,880	928	.....	.....
Taylor	4,200	4,211	2,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron	4,000	3,341	1,608	441	.....	.....	.....
Navasota	4,000	3,857	2,997	1,611	1,509	.....	.....
Longview	3,800	3,591	2,034	1,525	.....	.....	.....
Del Rio	3,600	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Alice	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Pass	3,500	.....	.....	1,627	1,240	522	.....
Uvalde	3,200	1,889	1,265	794	163	192	.....

Assessed Valuation and Rate of Taxation§ For Sixty-two Years.

YEAR	VALUATION	STATE TAX*	SCHOOL TAX
1846	$ 34,391,175	.20	.....
1847	37,562,505	.20	.....
1848	43,812,537	.20	....
1849	46,241,589	.20	.....
1850	51,814,615	.15	.....
1851	69,739,581	.15†	.....
1852	80,754,094	.15†	.....
1853	99,155,114	.15†	.....
1854	126,981,617	.15†	.....
1855	149,521,451	.15	.....
1856	161,304,025	.15	.....
1857	183,594,205	.15	.....
1858	193,636,818	.12	.....
1859	224,353,266	.12	.....
1860	294,315,659	.12	.....
1861	256,784,482	.16⅔	.....
1862	....	....	.....
1863	....	....	.....
1864	358,101,886	.50	.....
1865	....	....	.....
1866	122,749,123	.20	.....
1867	170,500,545	.15	.....
1868	144,260,244	.15	.....
1869	149,655,386	.15	.....
1870	170,473,778	.15	.....
1871	222,504,073	.55	.....
1872	208,508,372	.53	.....
1873	223,410,020	.52½	.....
1874	244,510,558	.50	.....
1875	249,275,979	.50	.....
1876	256,704,189	.50	.....
1877	$ 319,373,221	.50	.....
1878	303,202,424	.50	.....
1879	304,109,163	.50	.....
1880	311,470,736	.50	.....
1881	357,000,000	.40	.....
1882	419,925,476	.30	.....
1883	527,537,390	.30	.....
1884	603,060,917	.17½	.12½
1885	621,110,989	.25	.12½
1886	630,591,029	.25	.12½
1887	650,412,401	.25	.12½
1888	681,084,904	.10	.12½
1889	728,175,564	.20	.12½
1890	782,111,883	.20	.12½
1891	856,200,283	.16⅔	.12½
1892	856,526,600	.15	.12½
1893	886,175,395	.15	.12½
1894	865,120,989	.15	.12½
1895	860,910,567	.25	.20
1896	850,309,246	.20	.18
1897	854,894,775	.20	.18
1898	854,619,635	.20	.18
1899	922,927,231	.20	.18
1900	946,320,258	.16⅔	.18
1901	982,187,865	.16⅔	.18
1902	1,017,571,732	.16⅔	.18
1903	1,064,948,037	.16⅔	.18
1904	1,082,779,775	.16⅔	.18
1905	1,130,022,730	.20	.18
1906	1,221,159,869	.20	.18
1907	1,635,297,115	.12½	.20

§Certified by Comptroller of Texas.
†Released to the counties to enable them to build court houses.
*Cents on the $100 valuation.

Lands Granted by the State for Public Purposes.

		ACRES
Donated for construction of railroads	32,400,000	
For navigation purposes	4,334,080	
For irrigation purposes	560,000	
For manufactures	107,520	
Ex-Confederate Veterans	1,706,440	
Public departments	1,660,936	
For State Capitol	3,025,000	
Total		43,793,976
EDUCATION		
State University (50 leagues) 2,000,000 acres	2,221,400	
To the county schools	4,339,440	
To the common schools	49,034,155	
Total		55,594,095
To state institution for the deaf and dumb	100,000	
To state institution for the blind	100,000	
To state institution for the orphans' home	100,000	
To state lunatic asylum	100,000	
Total		400,000
Grand Total		99,788,971

The Leading Manufactures of Texas and Some Facts Concerning the Industries, Census Bulletin 48, 1905, except those marked with asterisks, which are from Federal Census 1900.

PRODUCTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF PLANTS	CAPITAL	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	COST OF MATERIALS	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Flour and grist-mill products	1905	154	$ 7,785,339	986	$ 527,652	$18,962,755	$22,083,136
	1900	120	3,982,811	682	389,892	10,093,949	11,948,556
Oil, cotton seed, and cake	1905	157	14,179,688	2,739	1,019,541	15,804,741	18,698,815
	1900	103	7,986,962	2,478	830,766	10,372,753	14,005,324
Lumber and timber products	1905	299	18,426,242	13,332	5,879,744	3,642,484	16,278,240
	1900	474	11,900,657	11,724	4,487,005	7,467,225	16,052,966
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1905	9	6,374,743	2,019	866,498	13,593,181	15,620,931
	1900	12	1,232,267	414	179,505	3,170,536	3,904,491
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1905	47	4,598,912	8,593	5,369,960	4,475,512	10,472,742
	1900	56	3,730,792	6,633	4,004,769	3,878,536	8,314,691
Printing and publishing	1905	847	6,102,019	3,434	2,064,175	1,759,560	7,816,347
	1900	772	3,306,168	2,547	1,298,180	966,768	4,577,110
Cotton ginning*	1905	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1900	3,222	9,282,101	4,295	648,157	1,573,911	5,886,923
Petroleum, refining	1905	7	11,378,496	1,010	693,340	3,948,982	5,708,396
	1900	1	....	....	......	....	....
Foundry and machine-shop products	1905	101	4,793,998	1,988	1,219,956	2,188,499	4,952,827
	1900	99	2,809,524	1,343	728,553	1,181,042	2,682,426
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1905	17	2,138,723	432	211,710	3,508 110	4,640,269
	1900	1	....	....	....	....	....
Carpentering*	1905	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1900	397	555,906	1,740	1,035,938	2,584,316	4,614,199
Liquors, malt	1905	10	5,150,308	626	412,426	1,094,557	4,153,938
	1900	9	4,439,012	585	354,682	646,794	2,689,606
Saddlery and harness	1905	52	1,986,407	687	448,522	2,016,208	3,251,525
	1900	68	1,989,784	839	377,536	1,664,679	2,622,604
Bread and other bakery products	1905	244	1,276,338	851	394,993	1,697,850	3,049,325
	1900	178	442,610	457	220,028	685,314	1,302,615
Blacksmithing*	1905	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1900	2,100	1,681,431	1,101	460,076	793,186	2,822,468
Planing-mill products	1905	80	1,851,386	1,053	553,855	1,198,166	2,321,323
	1900	76	932,860	657	332,288	900,302	1,605,297
Ice, manufactured	1905	125	5,140,487	869	450,672	572,988	2,083,880
	1900	77	2,563,888	618	305,282	329,381	1,184,332
Sugar and molasses, refining*	1905	10	2,456,701	287	145,775	1,387,730	1,979,214
	1900	44	1,015,653	159	42,344	233,343	367,078
Cotton goods*	1905	13	2,729,235	993	269,737	1,017,608	1,587,289
	1900	4	2,227,184	984	253,630	641,341	1,199,990
Wood preserving*	1905	5	707,710	304	117,025	1,238,938	1,502,978
	1900	4	418,291	204	88,828	1,070,029	1,352,870
Brick and tile*	1905	92	1,608,653	1,308	470,007	365,613	1,304,663
	1900	143	1,293,271	1,579	419,573	234,517	1,020,205
Clothing, men's*	1905	16	744,062	690	178,937	672,134	1,204,859
	1900	11	514,371	532	130,602	346,943	616,584
Coppersmithing and sheet-iron working	1905	75	467,111	465	308,695	565,224	1,195,245
	1900	....	....	....	....	....	....
Confectionery*	1905	23	893,228	489	147,173	667,724	1,154,557
	1900	69	382,934	406	163,847	535,376	981,604

The Leading Manufacturing Cities of Texas and Some Facts about Their Industrial Plants, Table 13, Census Bulletin 48, 1905, and Federal Census, 1900.

CITIES	YEARS	NUMBER OF PLANTS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	VALUE OF PRODUCTS	CITIES	YEARS	NUMBER OF PLANTS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Dallas	1905	247	3,445	$1,759,222	$15,627,668	Orange*	1905	...	....	....	....
	1900	177	2,842	1,323,156	9,488,252		1900	18	764	$356,005	$1,666,203
Houston	1905	209	5,056	2,892,033	13,564,019	Austin	1905	62	641	349,406	1,569,353
	1900	145	3,188	1,655,507	7,491,971		1900	84	495	243,419	764,748
San Antonio	1905	141	2,457	1,362,020	7,402,262	Marshall*	1905	...	....	....	....
	1900	112	2,683	1,556,672	5,988,681		1900	46	638	383,315	1,283,847
Fort Worth	1905	102	1,423	842,988	5,668,391	Gainesville*	1905	...	....	....	....
	1900	68	943	564,850	3,487,544		1900	76	338	146,758	1,251,291
Galveston	1905	67	761	469,879	2,996,654	Denison	1905	25	725	454,617	1,234,956
	1900	100	1,422	639,743	3,675,323		1900	29	668	360,791	840,302
Waco	1905	76	947	439,803	2,979,800	Cleburne*	1905	...	....	....	....
	1900	80	1,004	371,930	2,292,331		1900	75	807	406,011	1,202,797
Sherman	1905	40	491	284,843	2,841,066	Temple*	1905	...	....	....	....
	1900	31	314	135,782	1,461,469		1900	74	328	158,882	908,726
Beaumont	1905	40	732	425,196	2,609,829	Paris	1905	29	210	105,070	854,930
	1900	30	1,005	454,755	1,913,352		1900	27	263	96,927	743,329
El Paso†	1905	54	1,158	709,707	2,377,813	Palestine	1905	17	544	310,013	735,162
	1900	38	716	402,322	1,213,009		1900	19	481	245,283	704,152
Corsicana	1905	27	279	143,217	1,796,805	Tyler	1905	21	368	192,291	628,666
	1900	38	220	98,229	1,195,664		1900	16	431	234,688	681,694

* Manufactures of the cities marked with asterisks are taken from Table 5, Vol. viii, Part II, Federal Census for 1900.

† The statistics of manufactures for El Paso given in the Federal Census for 1900 included the smelting of lead, which was carried on outside the city limits and is not included in those of Census Bulletin 48, 1905.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS

Location and Size. (1) Between what parallels of latitude is Texas included? (2) Compare the distances of Texas from Maine and from Washington. (3) What advantage is its nearness to Mexico? (4) What part of the area of the United States is embraced in the state of Texas? (5) Compare area of Texas with the country of Mexico. With France. (6) Give length of Texas from north to south, and from east to west.

Coast Line and Surface. (1) What is the character of the coast line? (2) At what points are good harbors? (3) How do you account for the regularity of the Texas coast line? (4) In what direction does the surface of Texas slope? (5) Which parts of the state have a high elevation? (6) Which part is low? (7) Into what four divisions is the surface of the state naturally divided?

Soils and Drainage. (1) Name and locate the different kinds of soils found in Texas. (2) In what general direction do the rivers of Texas flow? (3) Describe the Rio Grande, Brazos, Colorado, Trinity, Nueces, and Guadalupe rivers. (4) Which ones flow through arid regions?

Climate, Irrigation, and Water Supply. (1) In what part of the state is rainfall heaviest? (2) Give points of highest average rainfall. (3) How do you account for these differences? (4) What locality has the highest annual temperature? (5) What are the "Northers"? What is their influence on the climate of Texas? (6) Describe fully an irrigation system including water supply, reservoirs, ditches, crops, extent of land furnished, and means of controlling water supply. (7) What encouragement has the Government given to irrigation? (8) Where is the artesian well belt?

Vegetation and Animal Life. (1) Locate the timbered areas of Texas. (2) What section of the timbered areas belong to the Atlantic forest belt? (3) What are the Cross Timber belts? Name another timber belt. (4) What trees predominate in these belts? (5) Give extent and character of vegetation in the "chaparral" country. (6) Describe the flora of the Great Prairies. (7) Name the wild animals found in Texas.

Agriculture, Grazing, and Stock Raising. (1) What is the importance of agriculture among the industries of Texas? (2) Name six leading farm products in order of importance. (3) What acreage is devoted to grazing? (4) What renders the land valuable for this purpose? (5) What live stock is raised in large numbers? (6) What is mohair and for what purposes is it used?

Minerals and Manufactures. (1) What is meant by the term "minerals"? (2) Name ten minerals that now enter into the commerce of the state. (3) Give rank of Texas in production of oil. (4) What raw materials does Texas produce in abundance? (5) Along what lines have manufactures developed?

The Gulf Coastal Plain; Size, Position, Surface, and Soil. (1) How many square miles in the Coastal Plain? (2) In what part of the state is it located? (3) Give its boundaries. (4) Give natural subdivisions of Coastal Plain. (5) Give grounds for this division. (6) How do these subdivisions differ in surface, soil, vegetation, and rainfall?

Agriculture of the Coastal Plain. (1) What conditions make the Coastal Plain extremely valuable for agriculture? (2) In what products does the Black Prairie surpass other parts of the state? (3) Which section has the largest production of rice? (4) Where is sugar cane grown? (5) How does the Rio Grande subdivision differ from the other subdivisions in the Coastal Plain?

Minerals and Manufactures of the Coastal Plain. (1) Locate the lignite and bituminous coal fields of the Coastal Plain. (2) Where are iron and petroleum found? (3) Where are salt wells in operation? (4) What renders the Coastal Plain so suitable a location for manufacturing? (5) What are the principal manufacturing industries of this region?

The Central Prairies. (1) What part of the state does the Central Prairies comprise? (2) Give its form and boundary. (3) How does its elevation vary from the eastern to the western border? (4) What is the "Callahan Divide"? (5) What "countries" compose the Central Prairies? (6) Compare the soils of the eastern and the western border of the Prairies. (7) Which portion is devoted chiefly to grazing? (8) What sections produce salt? coal? gypsum? granite?

The Great Plains. (1) Give location and boundary of the Great Plains. (2) Describe the manner and extent of elevation from eastern to western borders. (3) What are two natural divisions of the Plains? (4) What are the principal products of this region?

The Trans-Pecos Region. (1) Locate and give extent of Trans-Pecos Region. (2) Describe its surface. (3) To what extent is agriculture carried on? (4) What minerals are found in this region?

History and Boundaries. (1) Name in order the different nations which have claimed the territory of Texas. (2) How did Texas enter into the treaty between the United States and Spain in 1819–21? (3) When did Texas declare its independence? (4) How long did Texas remain an independent republic? (5) When was Texas admitted into the Union? (6) Give two reasons why people in the United States opposed the annexation of Texas. (7) When did Texas receive its present boundary? (8) What nation first began colonization in Texas? (9) At what time did Anglo-American colonization begin?

Commerce, Transportation, Banking, and Insurance. (1) Name the important railway systems in the
(2) What two important navigable water wa
state? (3) What are the principal ports engag

foreign commerce? (4) Describe the growth of the banking system since 1880. (5) What relation does banking bear to commerce? (6) How is insurance supervised by the state?

State Government. Charitable and Penal Institutions. (1) When was the present constitution adopted? (2) Give the qualifications for franchise. (3) Give constitution of legislative branch of government. (4) What officers constitute the executive branch of the government? (5) What different courts constitute the judicial department? (6) Name and locate the charitable and penal institutions of the state.

Education. Population and Rank. (1) Name and locate the higher state institutions of learning. (2) What provision has the state made for the training of teachers? (3) How are the revenues obtained for maintaining the free public schools? (4) Give summary of President Roosevelt's characterization of the early population of Texas. (5) Give number of white persons in present population. (6) Give number of negroes. (7) Give number of foreign born. (8) What section of the state is largely Mexican?

The Growth and Development of Cities and Towns. (1) What development have cities and towns shown in recent years? What has caused this rapid development? (2) What characteristics are common to all the cities? (3) Name the cities of the Coastal Prairie Region (4) Which ones of these depend largely upon the cotton industry? Which ones upon the lumber interests? (5) What is the chief shipping point of Texas? What are its chief exports? (6) What navigation and railroad advantages does Houston enjoy? (7) What three industries have contributed to the growth of Beaumont? (8) Why is Gonzales called the "Lexington of Texas"? (9) Name the cities located in the East Texas Timber Belt Region. (10) What are the chief cities in the Black Prairie Region? (11) Which one is an important wholesale and jobbing center? (12) Which one is a great interior cotton market? (13) What are the industrial and commercial advantages of Waco? (14) Name the important state buildings located at Austin. (15) What historic interest attaches to San Antonio? (16) Name the leading cities in the Grand Prairie. (17) Which is the chief one in the region? (18) Which city is an important apple market? (19) Name the cities of the Central Prairie. (20) Which of these cities are found in agricultural regions? (21) Which ones are noted health resorts? (22) What are the leading cities in this region? (23) How do you account for the small number? (24) Upon what industry are they based? (25) Name the chief city in this region. (26) What are its chief industries?

SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLATERAL READING

Geography: Bonnycastle, *Spanish America;* Fulmore, Z. T., *History-Geography of Texas;* Humboldt, *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain;* Long, *The Geography of America and West Indies.*

Geology: Buckley, S. B., *Geological Resources of Texas, Texas Almanac, 1867–8–9, 1872, 1878;* Dumble, E. T., *Reports on Mineral Resources of Texas, 1888* (*Geological Surveys of Texas*); Hill, R. T., *Geography and Geology of the Black and Grand Prairies, Texas* (*U. S. Geol. Sur.*, Ann. 21, pt. vii); Simonds, F. W., *Geography of Texas.*

History: Brown, *History of Texas;* Garrison, Dr. Geo. P., *Texas; A Contest of Civilizations;* Pennybacker, *History of Texas;* Roosevelt, Theodore, *Winning of the West;* Thrall, *History of Texas;* Yoakum, *History of Texas.*

Biography: Bell, *Stephen F. Austin;* Bonney, *A. W. Arrington;* Ellis P. Bean (*Yoakum History*, appendix); David Crockett (autobiography), *Exploits and Adventures in Texas;* Crane, *Life and Literary Remains of Sam Houston;* Wilkinson, General James, *Memoirs, including campaign on Sabine;* Lester, *Life of Sam Houston;* Littlejohn, *Short Biographies.*

Texas Revolution: Allen, *The Complaint of Mexico and Conspiracy Against Liberty;* Potter, *The Texas* [illegible]*lution, The Fall of the Alamo, and The Battle of* [illegible]*cinto.*

Annexation and the Mexican War: Adams, C. F., *Texas and the Massachusetts Resolutions;* Adams, J. Q., and twenty other members of Congress, *Address to the People of the Free States against the Annexation of Texas;* Channing, Wm. E., *Letters to Henry Clay;* Fulmore, Z. T., *Annexation of Texas and the Mexican War* (*Texas Historical Quarterly*, vol. v.); Polk, President James K., *Message to Congress, May, 1846;* Von Holst, *Constitutional and Political History of United States.*

Indian Wars and Depredations: De Shields, J. T., *Cynthia Ann Parker and Frontier Sketches;* Sowell, *Rangers and Pioneers of Texas;* Wilbarger, *Indian Depredations in Texas.*

Border Troubles with Mexico: Green, *Mier Expedition;* Kendall, *Santa Fé Expedition.*

Miscellaneous: Allan, *Lone Star Ballads;* Barr, Amelia E., *Remember the Alamo;* Beadle, *Western Wilds and Men Who Redeem Them;* Combs, *Narrative of Santa Fé Expedition;* Evans, A. J., *A Tale of the Alamo;* Forshey, G. G., *Climatology of Texas;* Gouge, *Fiscal History of Texas;* Greeley, Horace, *Letters from Texas;* Hill, *Siege of the Mission of Refugio and Slaughter of King's Men;* Newcomb, *History of Secession Times in Texas;* Olmsted, F. L., *A Journey Through Texas;* Parkman, Francis, *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West;* Pease, L. T., *Geographical and Historical Views of Texas;* Simpson, General J. H., *Coronado's March in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibola;* Taylor, T. U., *Water Power in Texas.*

THE INDEX

The figures inclosed in parentheses refer to illustrations, all other figures refer to pages; heavier type is used for the more important references.

Abilene, 6, 19, 28, **40**.
Abilene Country, **19**, 40.
Admitted into Union, 24.
Agricultural and Mechanical College, 28.
Agriculture, **10**, **11** 15, 21.
Aids to Teachers, **41-47**.
Alamo, 24, 36; view (Fig. 80), 37.
Albany, 20.
Alice, 34.
Amarillo, 21, 32, **40**.
Anglo-American colonization, 23, 24.
Angora goats, **40**.
Animal life, **10**.
Artesian water, 9; map of district (Fig. 14), 9.
Asphaltum, 13, 21.
Athens, **35**; pottery plant at (Fig. 77), 35.
Austin, 4, 14, 28, 36, **37**; Capitol at, 12, 37; (Fig. 59), 27; State University (Fig. 60), 27.
Austin, Moses, 23.

Banking, 26; interior of bank (Fig. 58), 27.
Bastrop, **36**.
Bay City, **34**.
Beaumont, 6, 25, **33**.
Belton, 38.
Bexar, 23.
Bibliography, **47**.
Black Prairie, 4, 14, **15**, 17, 18; cities and towns of, **36**, **39**.
Bonham, **39**.
Bowie, **39**.
Brazos, 23.
Brazos River, 6, 36, 37.
"Breaks of the Plains," 20; (Fig. 39), 20.
Brenham, **34**.
Brownsville, 1, 6, 7, 14, **34**; unloading onions at (Fig. 55), 26.
Brownwood, 20, **40**.
Brownwood Country, 19, **20**.
Bryan, 28, **34**.
Buffalo, 10; ranch (Fig. 16), 11.
Buffalo Bayou, 6, 25, 32; at Houston (Fig. 7), 6.
Burnet Country, 19, **20**.

Callahan Divide, 19, 40.
Calvert, 36.
Cameron, **38**.
Canadian River, 6.
Cattle, 12, 15, 17, 21, 32, 30; map (Fig. 30), 16.
Celery, 40.
Cement, 18, 26.
Central Plains, 20.
Central Prairies, 4, 18, **19**, **20**.
Chaparral, 10.
Charitable and penal institutions, 28.
Cinnabar, 13, 21.
Cities and towns, growth and development of, **32-40**.
Clarendon, **40**.
Clarksville, **39**.
22
Cleburne, **39**.
Climate, **6**, **7**.
Coahuila, 23.
Coal, **12**, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 35, 36.
Coast line, **1**.
Coast Prairie, 4, **14**, **15**, 16-18, 33; cities and towns of, **32-35**.
Coleman, 20, **40**.
Coleman Country, **19**, 40.
College of Industrial Arts, 28.
Colonial Texas (Fig. 48), 23.
Colorado, 19.
Colorado River, 6, **36**, 37.
Comal River, 9, 37.
Comanche, **40**.
Commerce, 1, **25**, **26**.
"Commission Government," 32.
Concho Country, **19**.
Conchos River, 5.
Congressional districts, map (Fig. 61), 28.
Copper, 12, 20, 21.
Corn, 8, 11, 15, 17, 40; (Fig. 32), 17.
Corpus Christi, 1, 26, **34**; water front (Fig. 4), 4.
Corsicana, 18, 28, **38**.
Cotton, 8, **11**, 13, 15, 17-19, 24, 26, 32, **35-38**, 40; picking (Fig. 19), 12; (Figs. 20, 33), 12, 17; (Fig. 51), 25.
Cotton compress, 14; (Fig. 37), 19; 34, 35, 36, 38; (Fig. 86), 40.
Cotton gins, 14, 34.
Cotton mills, 19, 32, 34, 36, 39; (Fig. 27), 14.
Cotton seed, 26; products, 13, 32.
Cotton-seed oil mills, 13, 18, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39; (Fig. 25), 14.
Cross Timbers, 4, **39**, **40**.
Cuero, **34**.
Dallas, 6, 7, 14, 36, **38**; bank at (Fig. 58), 27; cotton mill at (Fig. 27), 14; map of (Fig. 83), 38; rainfall at (Fig. 10), 7.
Dayton, 33.
Del Rio, 40.
Denison, **39**.
Denton, 28, **39**.
Drainage, **5**, **6**.
Dublin, **39**.
Eagle Lake, 33.
Eagle Pass, 8, 26, **35**.
Eastern Cross Timbers, 14.
East Texas Timber Belt, 14, **15**, 17, 18; cities of, **35**, **36**.
Education, **28**, **30**.
Educational institutions, leading, 29; map (Fig. 62), 29.
Edwards Plateau, 4, 20, **21**, 40.
El Campo, **34**.
El Paso, 1, 5, 6, 26, **40**; rainfall at (Fig. 10), 7; smelter at (Fig. 35), 18; The Plaza (Fig. 87), 40.
Ennis, **38**.
Evaporation, **7**; map (Fig. 11), 8.
Explorations (Fig. 46), 22.
Falfurrias, 34.
Farm products, 11; (Fig. 18), 11.
Farms, number of, rank, 24.
Fayette Prairie, 14, **15**, 33, **34**; cities and towns of, **32-35**.
Fertilizers, **5**.
Forests, **10**, 15; (Fig. 15), 10.
Fort Brown, 34.
Fort Sam Houston, 37.
Fort Worth, 4, 14, 18, **39**, **40**; map (Fig. 84), 39; packing plant at (Fig. 85), 39.
Fruit, 8, 11, 16, 21, 33, 35, 36, 40.
Gainesville, **39**.
Galveston, 14, 25, 26, 28, **32**; docks at (Fig. 56), 26; map (Fig. 72), 33; rainfall at (Fig. 10), 7.
Galveston Bay, 6.
Galveston Harbor, 1, 32; (Fig. 3), 4.
Galveston Sea Wall, 12, 32; view of (Fig. 71), 33.
Gatesville, 28.
Georgetown, 37.
Goats, 12; angora, 40.
Goliad, 24.
Gonzales, **36**.
Government, **27**, **28**.
Grand Prairie, 14, **15**, **17**, 18; cities and towns of, **39**, **40**.
Granite, 12, 19, 20.
Granite Mountain (Fig. 23), 13.
Grazing, 5, **11**, **12**, 15, 17, 19, 21.
Great Plains, 4, 6, 19, 20, 21, **40**.
Greenville, **38**.
Guadalupe River, 6, 8, 33, 34, 36, 37; dam across (Fig. 78), 36.
Guano, 13, 21.
Gulf Coastal Plain, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20; agriculture, 15, **32**, **35**; Coast and Fayette Prairies, **32**, **35**; manufactures, **18**, **19**; minerals, **17**, **18**; size and position, **14**; surface and soil, **14**, **15**.
Gypsum, 13, 19, 21.
Hay, 11.
Hearne, **36**.
Hempstead, **34**.
Hereford, **40**.
Hillsboro, **38**.
History and Boundaries, **21-24**.
Hogs, 12, 15, 17.
Honey Grove, **39**.
Horses, 12, 15, 17; (Fig. 31), 16.
Houston, 6, 14, 25, **32**, **33**, map (Fig. 74), 34; view (Fig. 73), 34.
Houston, Sam, 34.
Humble, 33
Huntsville, 28, **34**.
Insurance and Banking, 27.
Iron, 13, 17.
Irrigation, 5, **7**, **8**, 16, 17, 21; canal near Cuero (Fig. 13), 9; canal, Trans-Pecos (Fig. 44), 21.
Jacksboro, 20.
Judicial department, 28.
Kingsville, 34.
La Grange, **34**.
Lampasas, 9, **40**.
Laredo, 6, 8, 26, **35**.
Legislature, 27.
"Lexington of Texas," 36.
Limestone, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21.
Little River, 38.
Live stock, 11, 12, 26; value of (Fig. 22), 12.
Llano Estacado, 4, 6, **20**, **21**; scene in (Fig. 41), 20.
Location, 1.
Lockhart, **36**.
Logs, hauling (Fig. 54), 25.
Longview, **35**.
Lufkin, **34**.
Lumber, 13, 18, 26, 32, 33, 35; yard (Fig. 26), 14.
McKinney, **38**.
Manufactures, **13**, **14**, **18**, **19**, 45; (Fig. 38), 19.
Marble, 13, 18, 21.
Marfa, **40**.
Marlin, **38**.
Marshall, **35**.
Masonic Orphans Home, 39.
Matagorda Bay, 22.
Memphis, **40**.
Mesquite, 10.
Mexicans, 31.
Midland, **40**.
Mineral paint, 13, 19.
Minerals, **12**, **13**; Coastal Plain, **17**, **18**; map (Fig. 24), 13.
Mineral Waters, **9**.
Mineral Wells, 9, **40**.
Mississippi River, 6, 23.
Mohair, 13, 36, 37, 40.
Molasses, 14, 26.
Mules, 12, 15, 17; (Fig. 31), 16.
Nacogdoches, 6, 23. **35**.
Natural provinces (Fig. 28), 15.
Navasota, **34**.
Neches River, 6; scene (Fig. 8), 6.
New Braunfels, **37**.
Northers, 7.
North Texas State Normal College, 28; (Fig. 63), 30.
Nueces River, 6, 10, 34.
Oats, 8, 11, 40.
Occupations (Fig. 17), 11.
Oil, 13, 18, 33, 38.
Oil fields, 33; scene (Fig. 34), 18.
Oil refineries, 14, 33, 38.
Onions, 8, 35; field (Fig. 79), 36; unloading (Fig. 55), 26.
Orange, 14, **33**.
Oysters, 10, 34; luggers (Fig. 53), 25; opening (Fig. 76), 35.
Palestine, 6, **35**, **36**.
Palo Pinto Country, 4, 19, **20**, 40.
Panhandle, 9, 10, 20, 21, 32.
Paris, **39**.
Peanuts, 14, 38.
Pear orchard (Fig. 43), 21.
Pecans, 11, 14, 36, 37, 40.
Pecos River, 4, 5, 8, 21.
Petroleum, 12, 18, 26, 33; value of (Fig. 36), 18.
Physical map (Fig. 5), 5.
Pierce, **34**.
Political map (Fig. 2), 2-3.
Population, and rank, **30**; (Fig. 66), 30; by cities, 44; by counties, 41-43; density of (Fig. 70), 32; rural, distribution of (Fig. 67), 31; foreign-born, 31; (Fig 69), 31; gain in, 32; native-born, 31; (Fig. 68), 31; Mexican 31; negro, 31; rank, 24; white, 31.
Port Arthur, 4, 25, 26, **33**.
Portland cement, 13, 18.
Port Lavaca, **34**.
Pottery clay, 13, 17.
Prairie View Normal School, 28.
Presidio, 5, **40**.
Printing and publishing, 13.
Questions, **46**, **47**
Railroad mileage, **25**, **26**; (Fig. 52), 25; rank among states, 24.
Rainfall, **6**, 8; mean (Fig. 9), 7.
"Red Beds," 19.
Red River, 6, 22, 39, 40; scene on border (Fig. 21), 12.
Relief map (Fig. 1), 1.
Republic, Texas, 23; (Fig. 50), 24.
Rice, 7, 8, 11, 14, 18, 32–34; industry (Fig. 29), 15.
Rice Institute, 33.
Rio Grande, 5, 8, 20, 34, 35, 40; view of (Fig. 6), 5.
Rio Grande Plain, 14, **15**, **17**; cities and towns of, **35**.
Roadmaking (Fig. 57), 26.
Robstown, 34.
Rockdale, **36**.
Rural free delivery, 26.
Rusk, 28.
Sabine Lake, 4, 33.
Sabine River, 6, 17, 22, 33.
Salt, 13, 17, 19, 21.
Sam Houston Normal School, 28; (Fig. 65), 30.
San Angelo, 19, 40.
San Antonio, 4, 14, 28, 36; map (Fig. 81), 37.
San Antonio River, 6, 36.
San Jacinto, Battle of, 24.
Sandstone, 13, 19, 20.
San Fernando, Cathedral of, 36.
San Marcos, 28, **37**; (Fig. 82), 38.
San Marcos River, 9.
Saratoga, 33.
Seguin, **37**.
Sheep, 12, 40.
Sherman, 38, **39**.
Silver, 12, 13, 21, 40.
Size, **1**.
Smelting works, 12, 40; at El Paso (Fig. 35), 18.
Smithville, **36**.
Soils, **4**, **5**.
Sour Lake, 33.
Southwest Texas Normal School, 28, 37; (Fig. 64), 30.
Spanish Province (Fig. 47), 22.
State University, 28, 37; main building (Fig. 60), 27.
Statistics; **41-45**; by counties, 41-43; growth and rank, 44; land grants, 44; manufactures, 45; manufacturing cities, 45; state, 45; population of cities, 44; valuation and taxation, 44.
Stock raising, **11**, **12**.
Sugar, 14, 19, 26, 33; beet, 21; cane, 16, 18.
Sulphur, 13, 17, 21.
Sulphur Springs, **35**, 40.
Sulphur wells, 37.
Surface, **4**.
Tamaulipas, 23.
Taylor, 37.
Tea, 17, 34; plantation (Fig. 75), 35.
Telegraph and telephone lines, 26.
Temperature, **7**; mean (Fig. 12), 8.
Temple, **38**.
Terrell, **38**.
Texline, 1.
Texarkana, 1, **35**.
Texas in 1835 (Fig. 49), 23.
Tobacco, 17.
Trans-Pecos, 4, 6, 8, 20, **21**, **40**; (Fig. 45), 21.
Trans-Pecos Mountains, 4, 21.
Transportation, **25**, **26**.
Trinity River, 6, 38, 39.
Tyler, **35**.
United States Fish Hatchery, 37; at San Marcos (Fig. 82), 38.
Uvalde, 37.
Vegetables, 8, 26, 34, 36, 40.
Vegetation, 9, **10**, 15, 17.
Victoria, **33**, 34.
Vineyard (Fig. 40), 20.
Waco, **37**, 38.
Water supply, **8**, **9**.
Waxahachie, **38**.
Weatherford, **39**.
Western Cross Timbers, **14**, **15**.
Wheat, 8, 11, 19, 32. 40; harvesting (Fig. 42), 20.
Wichita Falls, 19, **40**.
Wool, 13.
Yoakum, **34**.
Ysleta, **40**.

DATE DUE

MAR 27 [illegible]
MAR 20 1997
APR 28 1997
[illegible]

DEMCO, INC. 38-2971

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
3 1197 21178 7293